

Sherrill, Geo. F. Owens
Clerk, James W. Heston
Register, John Leese
Treasurer, R. D. Connelley
Prosecuting Attorney, J. H. Patterson
Judge of Probate, J. J. Connelley
C. C. Com. J. H. Connelley
Surveyor, Wm. Blaisdell

South Branch, F. F. Richardson
Bayview Creek, John Hanna
Marble Creek, F. H. Heston
Grayling, Adolbert Taylor
Frederick, James Smith

M. E. CHURCH—Rev. O. W. Willet, Pastor.
Services at 10:30 o'clock a. m. and 7 p. m. Sun-
day school at 12 m. Prayer meeting every
Thursday evening at 7 o'clock. All are cor-
dially invited to attend.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Rev. G. L.
Gulchard, Pastor. Regular Services every
2nd and 4th Sunday in the month at 10:30 a.
m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday School at 12
o'clock and Y. P. S. C. E. at 6:30 every Sun-
day. Prayer meeting every Wednesday
evening.

DANISH EV. LUTHERAN CHURCH—Rev.
A. P. W. Bekker, Pastor. Services every Sun-
day at 10:30 a. m. and p. m. and every Wednes-
day at 7 p. m. A lecture in school room 12 m.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH—
Rev. J. J. Willis, Pastor. Services every Sun-
day at 7:40 p. m. except the third Sunday each
month. Sunday school at 1 p. m.

ST. MARY'S CATHOLIC CHURCH—Father
H. Weber. Regular services the 2nd Sunday
in each month.

GRAYLING LODGE, No. 356, F. & A. M.
meets in regular communication on Thursday
evening on or before the full of the moon.
J. F. Heston, Secretary. J. K. Merz, W. M.

MARY'S POST, No. 240, O. A. R., meets the
second and fourth Saturdays in each month.
A. L. Post, Post Com. J. C. Hanson, Adjutant.

WOMEN'S RELIEF CORPS, No. 182, meets on
the 2nd and 4th Saturdays at 2 o'clock in the at-
torney's office. Mrs. J. M. Jones, President.
J. H. Patterson, Sec.

GRAYLING CHAPTER, R. A. M., No. 121—
Meets every third Tuesday in each month.
J. K. Merz, H. P.

GRAYLING LODGE, I. O. O. F., No. 137—
Meets every Wednesday evening.
J. H. Patterson, N. G.

C. O. McLaughlin, Sec.

BUTLER POST, No. 21, Union Life Guards,
meets every first and third Saturday evening
in W. R. Hall. H. Dougherty, Captain.
P. D. Burches, Adjutant.

CRAWFORD TENT, K. O. T. M., No. 108—
Meets every Saturday evening.
J. J. Collin, Com.

GRAYLING CHAPTER, ORDER OF EAST-
ERN STAR, No. 85, meets Wednesday evening on
or before the full of the moon.
Mrs. A. G. Goulet, W. M.

Mrs. Fred Salmela, Sec.

COURT GRAYLING, I. O. E. No. 796—Meets
second and third Wednesday of each month.
J. Woodburn, C. R.

WISNER, B. S.

CRAWFORD HIVE, No. 690, L. O. T. M.—Meets
first and third Friday of each month.
M. A. Doolittle, Lady Com.

EMMA KUEHL, Record Keeper.

REGULAR CONVOCATION OF PORTAGE
LODGE, No. 141, R. of L., meets in Court Hall
the first and third Wednesday of each month.
H. A. Post, K. of R. S.

L. T. Wright, C. O.

GRAYLING GOLF AND COUNTRY CLUB, R. & S. M.
will hold their regular convocation on Friday, or
before the full of the moon.
J. H. Patterson, Sec.

F. L. MICHOLSON, Sec.

GARFIELD CIRCLE, No. 16, Ladies of the G.
A. R. M. meet the second and fourth Friday evening
in each month. Rose E. Forbes, President.
Ella McIntyre, Secretary.

Exchange Bank

N. MICHOLSON & R. HANSON.

PROPRIETORS.

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

Money to loan. Deposits of \$1.00 and
upward received, subject to check on de-
mand, and exchange sold.

Interest paid on certificates of deposit.
Collections promptly attended to.

We guarantee every accommodation
consistent with good banking.

HENRY BAUMAN, Cashier.

S. N. INSLEY, M. D.,

Physician and Surgeon,

Office over Fourrier's Drug Store.

Office hours: 9 to 11 a. m., 2 to 4 p. m., 7 to 8
evening.

Residence, first door north of Avalanche office.

GEO. L. ALEXANDER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, ETC.

Fine Lands Bought and

Sold on Commission.

Non-Residents' Lands Looked After.

GRAYLING, - - - MICH.

Office on Michigan avenue, first door east of
the Bank.

JOSEPH PATTERSON,

Attorney and Counselor at Law,

AND

NOTARY PUBLIC.

Prosecuting Attorney for Crawford County.

FIRE INSURANCE.

Office at Court House, GRAYLING, MICH.

O. PALMER,

Attorney at Law and Notary.

FIRE INSURANCE.

Collections, conveyancing, payment of taxes
and purchase and sale of real estate promptly
attended to. Office on Peninsular avenue, op-
posite the Court House.

GRAYLING, MICH.

It Beats All

why some newsman can't see the value
of the local newspaper as an advertising
medium. Persons who do see the value of
it, however, advertise their wares year in
and year out—AND THEY'RE THE ONES
WHO DO THE MOST BUSINESS!

JOHN SHERMAN DEAD

VETERAN STATESMAN PASSES AWAY IN WASHINGTON.

Was Seventy-eight Years of Age, and for Forty-two of Those Years He Served the Public in a Great Many High Places.

John Sherman, former Representative in the House, for a long term a member of the Senate and twice holding cabinet positions, died at his residence in Washington Monday morning, in the 78th year of his age. His death had been expected for some days and loving friends gave him their unremitting care and attention to the end. The immediate cause of death was described as brain exhaustion, incident to extreme weakness due to old age and to several attacks of sickness from which he had suffered for the last year and a half.

Mr. Sherman had not been in robust health for considerably over a year. In March, 1899, while on a pleasure trip to the French and Spanish West Indies in company with a relative, Frank Wiborg, he suffered a severe attack of pneumonia which almost proved fatal. The ship on which they were traveling touched at Santiago, from which place reports came to the United States that the well-known statesman had succumbed to the disease. He rallied, however, and the family accepted the offer of the United States government to bring him back to the United States on the cruiser Chicago, then in the vicinity of Santiago, and he was safely landed at Fort Monroe and brought to his home in Washington. Here he gained strength and was strong enough by summer time to visit his home in Ohio.

His remarkable vitality brought him through a relapse, which he suffered during the heated term, and by autumn he had again regained much of his strength and seemed to be in good spirits. He died last winter at his home in Washington, enjoying fairly good health. The family went early in the summer to the old homestead at Mansfield, Ohio. They were there but a short time when Mrs. Sherman, whose health had been very frail, died. This was a severe blow to the secretary, from which he never fully recovered. He remained at Mansfield until the middle of September, when he returned to Washington. He was much broken in health and spirits, but for a time he was able to move about in the open air and to take short rides around the city. For the last three weeks or more, however, he had been confined to his bed.

AS STATESMAN AND POLITICIAN.

Twice in the Cabinet and Three Times Mentioned for President.

John Sherman was born in Lancaster, Ohio, May 10, 1823. When he was 6 years old his father died, leaving a widow and eleven children, with only the homestead and an income of \$400 a year for support. The family was broken up, and most of the children went to live with relatives and friends. John remained with his mother. He went to school for a year or two, and in 1831 his father's cousin, John Sherman, a merchant of Mount Vernon, took him to his home and offered to nurture the boy for the Kenyon College. He stayed there for four years, but at the end of that time gave up his school and began work as a roofer in the improvements then being made by the State in the Muskingum river.

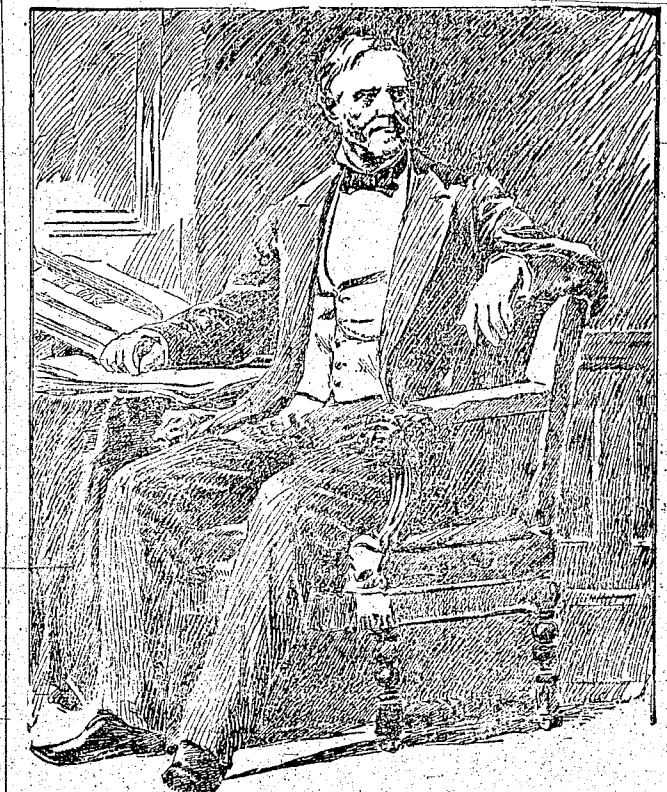
In 1840 he went to Mansfield, where he made his home the remainder of his life, and began the study of law. He was admitted to the bar on his twenty-first birthday, and soon made a success. In 1848 he married Margaret Stewart. Mr. Sherman cast his first vote and made his first speech for Clay in 1844.

In 1848 he was a delegate to the White convention in Philadelphia, which nomi-
nated President Taylor. Sherman was
nominated and elected one of the secre-
taries, and took the stump. The fight
over slavery had just been made an issue,
and for this Sherman was nominated and
elected to Congress. In 1855 he pre-
sided over the first Intelligentsia con-
vention ever held in the State of Ohio.
Mr. Sherman made his first speech in
Congress in 1856, and from that time on
took a prominent part in the affairs of the
House. His first financial speech was
made in 1858. In 1858 he was re-elected,
and again in 1860, and had every pros-
pect of being elected Speaker, but resigned
to go to the Senate in 1861 in place of
Salmon P. Chase, who resigned to fill
a place in Lincoln's cabinet. When the
war came on Mr. Sherman went to Ohio
to encourage volunteers, and for a time
served as a volunteer without pay on the
staff of Gen. Patterson.

The congressional sessions of the next
four years were banking and currency
questions, and in the debates on these
Mr. Sherman took a prominent part. During
the stormy period of the reconstruction
he acted as a conciliator between
President Johnson and the Senate, but
after the veto of the civil rights bill and
other reconstruction measures he acted
heartily with the radicals. His party,
Senator Sherman's greatest political
achievements were in connection with
the resumption of specie payments in
1873. After a long fight he secured the
passage of a bill providing for the re-
sumption of specie payments on Jan. 1,
1873. As Secretary of the Treasury in
the cabinet of President Hayes, Mr.
Sherman was able to see the bill become
a fact.

Mr. Sherman returned to the Senate at
the end of his service as Secretary of
the Treasury, and remained an active
member of that body until he was called
to fill the position of Secretary of State,
the most important position in the
McKinley's cabinet. This he resigned
in April, 1898, on account of age and ill
health, and since that time had taken but
little part in public affairs.
Secretary Sherman's death occurred in
the handsome home on K street, which
he had erected eight years ago. The sec-
retary was a large holder of real estate
in Washington, having invested exten-
sively in that line from time to time.
Conservative estimates of his wealth
place it at a round million dollars, most
of which is believed to consist of Wash-
ington real estate. Other investments
consist of securities and it is noted that
the old family home at Mansfield, Ohio,
remained in his possession, notwithstanding reports that he had disposed of
it prior to his return to Washington.

Born May 10, 1823.—JOHN SHERMAN.—Died Oct. 22, 1900.



CABINET SHIES AT WEYER.

Spanish Officials Resign as a Result of His Promotion.

Owing to the appointment of Gen. Weyler as captain general of Madrid Spain, the cabinet of the interior, and Senor Gasset, minister of agriculture and public works, resigned, whereupon the entire cabinet tendered their resignations. The Queen Regent summoned Gen. Aznarra, former minister of war, to form a new ministry.

The new war minister, Gen. Linares, appointed Gen. Weyler without consult-
ing his colleagues. The captain general-
ship has hitherto been regarded as a po-
litical position. Gen. Linares, however,
wished complete independence in military
affairs, and selected Gen. Weyler be-
cause he deemed it necessary to have a
man of energy in Madrid to cope with
certain political demonstrations. The
members of the cabinet and a majority of
the press opposed the appointment as
creating a sort of personal government.
Prime Minister Silveira's efforts to keep
the cabinet together having failed, he sub-
mitted their resignations.

CRAZY CRIMINALS IN REVOLT.

Attack Keepers at Matteawan Hospi-
tal and Seven Escaped.

One of the most daring escapes in the
annals of New York State occurred at the
Matteawan State hospital for insane
criminals Sunday evening, when a large
number of insane criminals made a dash for
liberty. With crowbars, chairs and such
other missiles as they could lay hands
on, they overpowered the keepers, took
from them the keys, and after unlocking
doors, fought their way to the yard, over-
powering keepers all along the line. Then
they pulled down a heavy iron door, and
a high wall, endeavoring to make
their way to the outside world.

Seven of the madmen succeeded in
making their escape, while the others
were finally repulsed, after being beaten
with clubs while scaling the walls. In
the melee several of the keepers were
injured, two very seriously. The in-
mates were high-winded, desperate, but the
officials are confident that they will ultimate-
ly catch them.

Indemnity for Murdered Italians.

The President will recommend to Con-
gress the payment of an indemnity to the
families of the four Italians who were the
victims of a mob at Tallahassee, Fla.,
about two years ago. A report from a
special agent of the Department of Jus-
tice clearly established the fact that the
men were killed by the mob and that none
of the perpetrators of the crime was ever
punished by the State authorities, not-
withstanding the representations of the
national government. The Governor of
Louisiana caused an investigation to be
made, and there were some proceedings
before a grand jury, but the result was
that the national government found itself
bound to make some sort of reparation to
the families of the four Italians, who were
the victims of the mob. The bill for an
indemnity for each of the persons killed
who were Italian citizens at the time
of their death.

The miners at Leavenworth, Kan.,

who have been on a strike for six weeks,
have returned to work at \$4 cents a ton,
eight hours to constitute a day's work.
This is a victory for the men.

A Cincinnati car crashed into a "bus
loaded with women and children, throw-
ing the vehicle into a quagmire and injuring
every one, but none fatally.

Henry Floy of New York succeeded at
St. Paul, Minn., in transmitting 30,200
volts of electricity through a cable three
miles long.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL

New York.—Although rates for money
have shown little change this week, the
tone of the market has been somewhat
easier and there has been a stringency
about died out. The indications are that
the height of the demand for currency
for crop-moving purposes has been passed,
and with gold flowing to New York
in large volume from both the Klondike
and Europe, the outlook appears favor-
able for another period of easy money
before long. There has been some dis-
turbance of loans on account of the rise
in rates, but it has been less than in for-
mer years, and the effect on the situation
as a whole has been inconsequential.
The stock market has shown a more con-
fident feeling. Trading throughout the
week has been active and there has been
an important change in sentiment. Out-
siders appear to be once more coming
into the market. There have been no new
developments in the trade situation. Re-
ports indicate that a good volume of busi-
ness is moving, although it appears to be
mostly for immediate delivery, and there-
fore of a hand-to-mouth character.

Chicago.—Most of the commodities spec-
ulatively dealt in on the Board of Trade
show declines since last week. (This was
an exception, Friday's closing price being
a trifle higher; flaxseed is not included in
the general statement, that article being
governed by exceptional circumstances
that have no connection with the grain
markets.) The latter ruled extremely
strong, chiefly because of much of this
season's production having suffered seri-
ous deterioration in quality from the
heavy rain that prevailed in the North-
west after the grain was out, thus dimi-
nishing the supply of the speculative grade.
Decline in price of wheat was not
due to unusual change in the general
market surroundings but to the grain
working out of previously existing condi-
tions. Stocks in commercial hands kept
increasing, and the rate of farmers' de-
liveries was not promising for any im-
mediate amelioration of that discouragement
to bull speculation.

Weather was favorable to an early
movement of new corn, which is already
being used largely for feeding in the ter-
ritory of its growth. Speculation had al-
ready been driven out of the deliveries
of corn for this and next month by the
knowledge of a concentration in a few
hands of the available contract grade,
and a high-walled endeavor to make
the crop being in addition to fill contracts
for delivery this side of December. Mar-
ket for hog products has been in even a
worse condition than that of corn so far
as concerned the manipulative tactics of
the leaders in the trade. Daily fluctua-
tions and general trend of the market
have been largely independent of the ag-
ricultural conditions, so that outsid-
ers who made attempts at trading had
to guess blindly at the intentions of this
or that leader in the speculative market.

SIX KILLED IN A TORNADO.

A Texas Storm Curries Everything Before It.

A tornado struck about half a mile
west of Lodi, Texas, Sunday evening.
The path of the tornado was 200 yards
wide and the wind swept everything be-
fore it. One house in the center of the
path, occupied by colored people, was
destroyed, six persons being killed out-
right, and three others are missing who
are supposed to be dead.

The cyclone traveled from the south-
west to the northwest, crossing the
Texas and Pacific railroad at Campbell-
ville, Tenn., a lumbering station two
miles north of Lodi. The lumber was
carried in all directions. It is feared
further loss of life has resulted out in the
country.

Indians Starving to Death.

A report from Agassiz, B. C., says that
200 Indians are in a starving condition at
Humberton Meadows, 150 miles north
of Agassiz. An Indian rider brought the
news that fifty Indian families are dy-
ing and that it is doubtful if supplies can
be sent to them timely enough to save
their lives. Supplies are being rushed
from Vancouver to the relief of the starv-
ing Indians.

Watson Barwood, Columbus, Ohio,
found dead, with head crushed. Had
been drinking.

TOTAL OF PUPILS 16,738,362.

Statistics Given by United States Commissioner of Education.

The annual report of the United States
commissioner of education for the fiscal
year ended June 30 last gives the figures
for the fiscal year 1899-1900 as the latest
statistics obtainable. It shows that the
grand total of pupils in all schools, ele-
mentary, secondary and higher, public
and private, for the year ended July 1,
1899, was 16,738,362, of which the num-
ber enrolled in the common schools, ele-
mentary and secondary was 15,138,715.
Twenty and one-half per cent of the en-
rolled population was enrolled in the public
elementary schools and high schools.

There were 35,458 pupils in attendance
in all departments of the colleges of agri-
culture and the mechanic arts under the
act of Congress approved Aug. 30, 1890,
in aid of such institutions. The total in-
come of these institutions, distributed among
the various States, amounted to
\$8,193,016, of which \$1,769,716 was de-
rived from acts of Congress, \$2,570,427
was appropriated by the several States
and territories and the remainder was de-
rived from fees, invested funds and other
miscellaneous sources of the bureau.

Under the supervision of the bureau
twenty-five public schools are maintained
in Alaska, with a total enrollment of
1,723 pupils. The report reviews the
school work in the Philippines, Cuba,
Puerto Rico and Hawaii. The total at-
tendance in the Manila schools was 5,790
Sept. 20, 1899, ending a school year of
about 25,000. In Cuba in March,
1900, there were 131 boards of education;
3,099 schools in operation, with 3,500
teachers and 130,000 children enrolled. In
1899 there had been only 200 schools; at-
tendance, 4,000. The expenditures ap-
proach the end of March, 1900, had been
\$2,400,000, the school fund being taken from
the customs receipts, and the estimate
for 1900 was \$4,000,000. In Puerto Rico,
for the first term of 1899-1900, the school
enrollment was 15,440 boys, 8,552 girls;
total, 24,392; average daily attendance,
20,103; population of the island, 867,749.
In Hawaii the total number of public
and private schools is 149, with a total
enrollment of 15,490, including a large
proportion of foreigners, each nationally
having its own teacher.

THE POLITICAL

Revision of Chicago's registration gives
402,833 votes.

Mr. Bryan made sixteen speeches in
Illinois, ending at Joliet.

Bryan made seven speeches in Mary-
land, ending at Baltimore.

Ten men were arrested in New York
City for illegal registration.

Senator Spooner of Wisconsin has been
campaigning in Kentucky.

Senator Spooner of Wisconsin made his
first speech of the campaign at Water-
town, Wis.

Legislators in Kentucky failed to agree
on commissioner to fill vacancy in State
Election Board.

The National Civil Service Reform
League declined to accept Carl Schurz's
resignation as president.

William L. Taylor, Attorney General
of Indiana, addressed 2,200 railroad and
factory men at Wabash, Ind.

Republican campaign managers claim
McKinley's plurality in Illinois will be
75,000 outside of Cook County.

A. Towne of Minnesota addressed
two large meetings at Central Ill., in
behalf of the Democratic ticket.

Congressman Hopkins and Warner and
Judge Bartlett Tripp addressed a large
Republican meeting at Clinton, Ill.

The New York Tribune estimates that
\$75,000 will be spent on planks to be worn
in the New York sound money parade.

Senator Hanna has denied a statement
that he had offered \$100,000 to Charles
A. Towne to join the Republican party.

Postmaster General Charles Emory
Smith was the chief orator at a mass
meeting of Yale students in New Haven.

John Wanamaker, former Postmaster
General, made his first political address
in two years at a meeting in Philadel-
phia.

Col. Alfred Moore Waddell, candidate
to succeed Marion Butler of North Caro-
lina in the United States Senate, has
withdrawn from the race.

Senator Albert J. Beveridge of Indiana,
spoke in the Library Hall at Louisville
while Bourke Cockran was delivering a
Bryan speech at the Auditorium.

Senator William E. Prentiss of Maine in
a Republican meeting at Camden, N. J.,
warned Republicans that overconfidence
might result in the election of Bryan.

Speaker Henderson of the House head-
ed a big Yates parade at Springfield, Ill.,
and afterwards addressed a big meeting
in Representative Hall at the Capitol.

Mrs. Helen M. Gougar of Indiana, who
has been converted to Democracy, re-
turned to Chicago from Nebraska and
told Chairman Jones that Bryan would
certainly carry the State.

Adlai E. Stevenson, Democratic nomi-
nee for Vice-President, addressed crowds
at Wheeling, Benning, and Nashville,
New Martinsville, Sistersville, Waverly
and Parkersburg, W. Va.

George Fred Williams of Massachu-
setts delivered a philippic against imperi-
alism before a large audience at Cov-
ington, Ky. He also vigorously attacked
Senator Hanna as the representative of
the moneyed class.

The laws of West Virginia require the
Governor to issue a proclamation sixty
days before an election. This year Gov.
Atkinson overlooked that duty, and
did not issue the usual notice until Oct. 4,
although he dated it back a month. This
irregularity is known to everybody, and
has been generally discussed in the news-
papers. The Republicans make light of
it, but the Democrats are collecting evi-
dence to be used in the electoral college
at case John McKinley should have
a narrow margin. They claim that the
Governor's failure to comply with the
law will invalidate the election.

ABOUT THE ELECTION

PRESIDENCY NOT THE ONLY IM- PORTANT ISSUE.

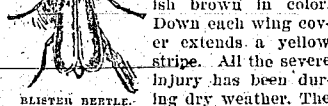
N

FARMS AND FARMERS

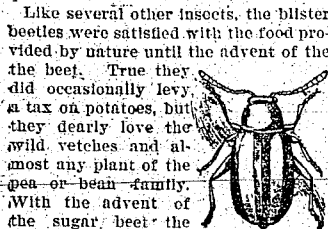


Sugar Beet's Insect Enemies.

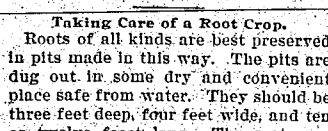
The sugar beet has had its full quota of insect enemies, and not the least among them has been the pale flea beetle. This insect measured about one-eighth of an inch in length and is yellowish brown in color. Down each wing cover extends a yellow stripe. All the severe injury has been during dry weather. The danger is confined largely to the early part of the season, while the plants are young and it is not too late to reseed. It appears the best course to spray with paris green, using one pound to 175 gallons of water and adding one pound of quicklime.



Like several other insects, the blister beetles were satisfied with the food provided by nature until the advent of the beet. True they did occasionally levy a tax on potatoes, but they rarely love the wild vetches and almost any plant of the pea or bean family. With the advent of the sugar beet the blister beetles, *VERO PALE FLEA BEETLE*, provided with another source of food very much to their taste and one which they seem to prefer to most others. As a rule, the blister beetles appear during the latter half of July and become numerous during August and September, devouring the leaves and doing great damage. When the danger of real injury becomes apparent, there is usually little difficulty in ridding the plants by a spray of paris green and lime, applied at the rate of one pound of the poison to 175 gallons of water. Often the beetles will keep coming in from the outside, and when the first spray has lost its effect from rain or other cause it may be necessary to repeat the treatment.

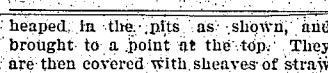


Taking Care of a Root Crop.
Roots of all kinds are best preserved in pits made in this way. The pits are dug out in some dry and convenient place safe from water. They should be three feet deep, four feet wide, and ten or twelve feet long. The roots are



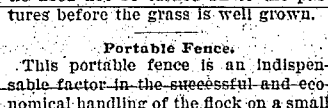
ROOT PIT.

heaped in the pits as shown, and brought to a point at the top. They are then covered with sheaves of straw lengthwise up and down, to shed water, the straw being thick enough to keep out the frost. The straw is then covered with the earth thrown out, as to keep it safe from being blown away, as well as for a protection from the cold. Ventilation, however, must be provided for, so that the heat escaping from the close packed roots may escape, and this is done by leaving bunches of straw in spaces ten feet or so apart set upright in the peak of the covering. These pits are opened at the end and the roots are taken out the openings are carefully closed up. It is quite safe to keep roots in this way until late in the summer, so that the cattle need not be turned out to the pastures before the grass is well grown.



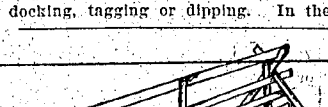
PORTABLE FENCE.

This portable fence is an indispensable factor in the successful and economical handling of the flock on a small farm or where the system of mixed husbandry is practiced. Many opportunities will be presented during the year where it can be used advantageously in dividing pastures or for confining sheep upon certain portions of a field. It will be found invaluable as a quick method for constructing pens, either large or small, at shearing time or for docking, tagging or dipping. In the



PANEL OF FENCE.

winter season these hurdles are a great convenience for inclosing feeding yards, lots for exercise and small pastures for subdivisions of the flock. In the figure is shown a view of the hurdle in place, with a pair of supports. In use each of the supports serves to hold up as well as to join together the ends of two succeeding panels. To prevent the fence from being blown over, a stake should be driven about every 50 feet, to which the hurdle should be wired down.



PERMANENT FARM IMPROVEMENT.

There are some very desirable improvements that the farmer might like to make in his buildings or his surroundings that seem almost out of his reach, because they cannot be made without an expenditure of ready money greater than he has at command. And there are others that require but little more than the labor, and are within the means of every one. A few fruit or shade trees or shrubs set about the house, a space made for a flower garden where seeds may be sown in fall or spring, a clearing up of the rubbish of old wagons and tools and waste

lumber around house and barn, or mending gates and fences, will make the place seem more homelike, and as if civilized people lived there, and less like a Boer or an Indian camp. Then it will cost but little to get some of the bush fruits and a grape vine or two, and in a few years they will add to the table luxuries enough to make the farm more pleasant as well as more profitable. These improvements can be made even when lumber for new buildings or the palat for old ones are unobtainable.—Exchange.

Lifting Roots.

The work of harvesting the Swedish turnips may be done much more easily by running a plow along at the side of the row, turning the soil away from the roots. While some varieties root very deeply, there are others which do not need this assistance. Even the carrot and parsnip may also be taken up more easily, but it needs one to throw them out behind the team if they are so closely planted as not to give space enough for the horse to walk between the rows. Where they are in double rows between two rows of celery, or have been in alternate rows with onions, as some grow them, they can be reached even without throwing the roots out of the way. To one, who has not tried this it would be astonishing to see how easily a carrot a foot long will lift when a furrow six inches deep has been made at one side of the row.—American Cultivator.

English Wheat Deteriorating.

English millers say that they are obliged to mix large quantities of imported wheat with the home-grown wheat to obtain a sample of flour that will rank as first class and command a good price. They say that the quality of the English wheat has deteriorated for milling purposes, and charge that this is in part the result of a lack of care in selecting seed. There is no doubt that inferior seed, small or shrunken, will result in a poorer grain, especially if the practice is continued. The large, plump grain is the cheapest seed to use. A change of seed from one locality to another may have some effect in improving it, and experiments in regard to cross fertilization are in progress, which are hoped will mitigate the poor qualities of some of the most hardy, prolific and best milling varieties. Some of them have been very successful thus far.

Sowing Lawns.

In seeding down a lawn in the fall winter wheat may be sown with the grass seed, and it will not only prevent the soil from washing, but give the ground a beautiful green sward early in the spring, which may be kept clipped, but will remain until the grass is well grown along it. The wheat will keep down the weeds, and the change from the green of the wheat to that of the grass will be so gradual as to be scarcely noticeable. The sward will be firm and even if the work is well done, without holes or gullies. If the lawn is not made until spring or spring rye may do as well, though we prefer the oats. These methods are much practiced by the gardeners around Washington and in the parks of some other cities, to save the trouble and expense of sodding large areas.

Automobiles on the Farm.

Automobile moving machines propelled by gasoline engines were exhibited at the Paris Exposition, and were pronounced a success. They were given a farm test in the presence of the officials and many leading agriculturists in a field of second growth lucerne, and were able to cut about an acre an hour. There were no accidents or breakdowns. One American firm uses gears to transmit the power from the motor to the knives and another uses the chain. The steering apparatus is controlled by a lever from the driver's seat. It is said that the principle is to be applied to other machinery.

Industry of Sheep Raising.

The sort of the sheep raising industry of the Union has shifted from the middle west to the plateau region between the Rockies and the Sierras. Ohio is still doing very well in the States. New Mexico is at the head, but she has dropped from first to fourth in the list of mutton producing States. New Mexico is at the head with more than 4,000,000, Montana has nearly as many, while Wyoming leads Ohio by a few hundred thousand head. Idaho closely follows Ohio in the ranking. Oregon, California and Texas each has about 2,600,000 sheep.

Sweet Clover.

A Missouri correspondent of the Kansas Farmer says of the Rock-rose or sweet clover that he thinks it one of the best forage plants for the arid regions of the Western States, and that cattle eat the hay in preference to any other. It will grow on soils where nothing else grows, and will soon make them fertile enough to grow other clover. It will kill out all weeds and small bushes and take complete possession of the land, yet it is a biennial it cannot become a pest if mown before it goes to seed, as it does out root and branch in two years.

Pigs and Savings Banks.

It is rather a surprising fact, considering how homophonically they have grown, that at the beginning of the nineteenth century there was not a savings bank in the world. The Rev. Henry Duncan, rector of a very poor English parish, noticed that when the people wished to lay by a little money they would buy a pig or sow with it, having no other way to find investment for small sums. He founded the first real savings bank in 1816. Two or three which have existed before that time were practically charitable foundations.

Beef and Dairying.

Not all the farmers in the West will care to go into the beef-producing business. There are some sections where dairying has become established and successful, and where this is the case it will doubtless be the most successful to pursue it, as frequent changes from one branch of farming to another are generally demoralizing and unprofitable.—American Cultivator.

MIRROR OF MICHIGAN

FAITHFUL RECOUNTING OF HER LATEST NEWS.

Assistant Quartermaster General Smith Pleads Guilty and Pays Fine—Plaintiff Suffers from Incendiarism—Baby's Peculiar Death—A Rich Haul.

The first of the military officials indicted for defending the State by the malicious sale of military supplies to the public is ex-Assistant Quartermaster General H. A. Smith, who was sentenced by Circuit Judge West to pay a fine of \$1,200, or in default, to be committed to the county jail for two years, unless the fine was sooner paid. Smith was one of the principal witnesses for the prosecution in the trials which resulted in the conviction of Gen. A. F. Marshall, whose case is now being reviewed by the Supreme Court, and the acquittal of Col. Eli R. Sutton. Smith did not share in the profits. He withdrew his former plea and entered a plea of guilty. The fine was paid.

Three Incendiarists Kept at Flint.
Flint firemen were kept busy fighting fire all night recently and the morning found two of the city's important industrial institutions wiped out in the destruction of the Webster vehicle works and Houran & Whitehead's planing mill and buggy body factory. Shortly before midnight the fire department was called out to the burning of two warehouses in the Grand Trunk yard. A second alarm was turned in shortly after midnight for a fire at Houran & Whitehead's plant, and a third alarm for a blaze at the Webster plant followed about 4 o'clock. All the fires are believed to have been of incendiary origin. The property loss is about \$75,000. The Webster plant was insured. Upwards of 100 men are thrown out of employment.

Burglary at Cass City.
At Cass City the jewelry store of J. F. Hendricks was burglarized. When the clerk, Miss Mattie Higgins, entered the store, she found it in a state of chaos. The explosives used were exceedingly powerful, as the massive steel doors of the safe were blown off their hinges, and the outer steel case of the door was thrown to the ceiling. The burglar broke through the entire length of the store, breaking glassware, windows and fancy chinaware. The burglars secured 121 watches, \$70 in cash and many valuable rings, chains and other jewelry. The estimated loss to Mr. Hendricks is over \$15,000.

Says Bees Ruined the Peaches.
One of the most peculiar suits at law ever brought before any court is soon to be tried in Van Buren County, between two neighbors and old friends. One of the men, H. D. Burrol, of South Haven, keeps about sixty colonies of bees. The other is a peach grower. A few weeks ago the latter complained of the former's bees destroying his early Crawford peaches, claiming that the bees came into his orchard in large numbers, bit holes in the fruit, and rendered it unsalable, for which he demanded \$200.

Will Abandon Steam Engines.
Isaac Stephenson, former Congressman, states that within two years the Escanaba and Lake Superior Railway, of which he is president, will be operated by electrical power. Plans are now being made by which the vast water power along the Escanaba will be utilized to furnish the motive power for the operation of the road. It will be the only railroad in the United States operated by electrical power. It is seventy-five miles long, and extends from Wells to Channing.

Fatal Jump from Arms.
Charles Behm, a peddler of Waukegan, was broken-hearted when his wife was in a hysterical state over the peculiar way in which their 11-month-old baby boy came to his death. "I was coming from the kitchen into the dining room this morning when the child gave a jump," said Mrs. Behm. "It fell to the floor from my arms, its head striking the door casing. I fell down, too." This was all the mother knew about the child's death.

Within Our Borders.
Ontonagon County farmers are cutting their second crop of hay this season. William A. Nash has been appointed postmaster at Bravo, vice E. D. Nash, deceased.

Eastern capitalists are working on a scheme to build an electric road between Detroit and Bay City.

John M. Moody, a single man about 40 years old, has mysteriously disappeared from the home of his parents at Shelby.

The fall catch of fish on Green Bay is a failure, being the smallest in years. The fishermen are somewhat discouraged.

The coming winter ought to be a mild one, according to the old sign about the nut crop, which is this year a very small one.

The Michigan Central Railroad Company has just completed at Jackson Junction a coal sheds and chutes at a cost of \$20,000.

Grand Rapids is hopeful of securing a stove factory to locate there. If it does, employment will be given to between 100 and 150 men.

The barn of D. D. Shannon, near Stantwood, was struck by lightning and totally destroyed, with one horse, much grain and machinery.

Nathan Jessop, 74 years old, residing at Jackson, dropped dead from heart disease. He was for thirty years engineer at the State prison.

James Bedford, an old farmer, went to Port Huron to collect a debt. He was interested on some loans in Huron County, and went into a Buller street saloon. There he was relieved of a roll of bills containing \$103.

Thomas Stinson, a farmer, was instantly killed by the south-bound through freight at Thompson crossing, near Kent City.

The Cleveland Cliffs Iron Company has ordered the suspension of operations at the Imperial and Webster mines at Michigamme, owing to the lack of demand for low-grade ores.

Mrs. Elizabeth, widow of the late Daniel D. Sinclair, to whom she was married in 1824, died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. T. S. Applegate, of the Adrian Times and Examiner, death resulting from a fall.

Friends of Clifford Hand, who is serving a life sentence at Jackson for the murder of Jay Pulver, the night watchman of the Hayes Hotel in Ypsilanti, have started out with a petition for his parole. Hand was sentenced in January, 1894.

An unknown man who had been seen about Flint for a week was found dead on the Grand Trunk track in that city. The body was mangled. Papers found on the body indicated that the man's name was J. J. Curley. He had a certificate of membership in Progress Lodge of Odd Fellows of Decatur, Ill., and a discharge from a Georgia regiment dated Oct. 28, 1868.

Thousands of bushels of apples are going to waste in Michigan this fall.

Flint's assessed valuation has been placed at \$24,399,223 by the Supervisors. Jettie Garrier has been appointed postmaster at Leesburg, vice Dee Garrier, resigned.

There is a possibility that Romeo may secure the bridge factory now located at Richmond.

Holland poultry farmers have organized and will hold a bench show some time this winter.

There is a diphtheria scare at Marquette, and the schools have been closed as a matter of precaution.

Newberry Episcopalians are going to build a new church. Ground has already been broken for the structure.

James P. Smith, a well-known farmer living just west of Imlay City, had his left hand badly smashed in a corn husker.

It is now a sure thing that the silk fabric mill which has been called about for some time past will be built at Belding.

There have been more auction sales in Sanilac County this year than during any other single year in the history of the county.

Thirty new dwelling houses have been erected in Plymouth the past summer, and yet there is not a single empty house in the village.

Monroe is having a little more trouble than usual with the small boy and his flustered rifle. Several narrow escapes have been reported.

Yale Presbyterians will have a brand new church, which is to be completed by Dec. 20. It will be brick veneer, and will cost \$3,000 complete.

Floyd Casey of Glenwood was handling a bottle of horse medicine he was about to use when it exploded and his face was badly burned and one eye destroyed.

Joseph Linn was operating a power corn husker near Williamston when his left arm was caught in the machine and literally pulled apart from his body.

An Imlay City lad got offended at another boy and fired his shotgun at him, inflicting a wound just beneath the eye so that a doctor had to be summoned.

Michael Mertes, a prosperous farmer about 40 years of age, was instantly killed by the overturning of a hayrack on his farm, two miles south of Houghton.

The Orion Review tells of a farmer in that vicinity who has a crop of 1,000 bushels of potatoes this year which all came from one single potato planted four years ago.

The first spadeful of earth on the new electric road from Grand Rapids to Muskegon was turned at Coopersville the other day and from now on the work of construction will be pushed.

August Besterfield, a resident of Chicago, charged with the murder of James Johnson, a stranger, in a saloon row at Iron Mountain, was convicted of manslaughter and sentenced to fifteen years at hard labor in the State prison.

A Barry County man struck his wife over the head with a knife and she nearly died. He was charged with murder.

When the man was arrested he said it was the woman's own fault that she was injured, because she didn't dodge enough.

Mrs. James Nicholson, who resided near Williamston, was shot in the abdomen and instantly killed. Her husband says the accident was caused by a shotgun which fell to the floor, both barrels being discharged, and the contents entering his wife's body.

Edward La Count of Valparaiso, Ind., was charged with the murder of a man.

Trunk construction gang was killed in a most shocking manner at the Pine River bridge, ten miles west of Port Huron.

The bridge is being widened for the purpose of continuing the double track which now ends at that point, and La Count stood upon the edge of the structure to allow an incoming train to pass him. Unfortunately, however, he had misestimated the force and space and was caught by the engine's run board and drawn underneath the wheels.

In attempting to save himself one foot slipped in between the ties and this was torn off as the victim was dragged along by the train. The top of the unfortunate man's head was crushed.

Dispatches from the State show an unusual mortality list among the hunters. Six deaths were recorded and several hunters were wounded.

Alfred Ashby, aged 18, was instantly killed by Charles Miner, who fired at a rabbit. Clyde Stark, aged 14, of Owosso, while returning home from a quail hunt, attempted to raise his shotgun. The trigger caught and the weapon blew off the side of his head. Robert Hubbard of Hanover township was shot in the stomach in hand and accidentally discharged the weapon. He died.

Over Edgett and C. A. Snyder of Elton Rapids started up a covey of quail. Snyder fired at the birds and hit Edgett in the side. He will recover. Louis Duran of Orionville was shot in the face by his father while they were hunting quail.

Friends and relatives of Quartermaster General White, who disappeared after being indicted by the grand jury jointly with Inspector General March and Assistant Quartermaster General Smith for fraud and embezzlement in the quartermaster general's office, reimbursed the Fidelity and Deposit Co. of Maryland, which furnished White's bond, for the loss sustained by the State and the company paid the State \$33,000, the entire sum claimed. The State's suit against the company was dismissed.

The company claims that it has not promised White immunity from prosecution, and he has had no promises from the authorities in Lansing. He intends, however, to return at once and face the charge. Smith pleaded guilty recently and paid a fine of \$1,200, and the case of Gen. March was converted by a jury. It is now before the Supreme Court on appeal. It is asserted that all the parties concerned in the deal aimed at reimbursing the Fidelity company.

Paul Sharer, the son of a well-known Ishpeming contractor, met death by being buried ten feet deep at the bottom of a sewer trench he was digging at his home. It took three men fifteen minutes to recover the body.

Lewis Burghardt, Arthur Morey and C. E. Hayes of Bridgeport went down the Cass river for a few hours' fishing. Burghardt, who was subject to epileptic fits, was suddenly seized with an attack while they were in the Cass cut in the overcrooked bend. The boat was capsized, and Burghardt sank to the bottom and did not come up again.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

THOUGHTS WORTHY OF CALM REFLECTION.

A Pleasant, Interesting, and Instructive Lesson, and Where It May Be Found—A Learned and Concise Review of the Same.

The subject of the lesson for Nov. 4, which is from Luke 10: 1-13, is "The Just Steward." The golden text: "Ye cannot serve God and mammon."—Luke 16: 13. This parable follows closely upon the last. It was uttered to the disciples as an instruction in the right use of money and other worldly advantages to the enduring benefit of the user and the glory of God; but it was also a warning to the money-loving Pharisees who listened (vs. 14) and scoffed at it. There is no use in denying that the parable is most apt to teach properly to young pupils.

While the instruction in the right use of money and other worldly advantages to the enduring benefit of the user and the glory of God; but it was also a warning to the money-loving Pharisees who listened (vs. 14) and scoffed at it. There is no use in denying that the parable is most apt to teach properly to young pupils.

The unprejudiced reader of the New Testament gets an impression that Jesus enjoyed shocking conventional people once in a while and believed that he got better attention by so doing.

"I cannot dig to dig I am ashamed." Here have the soft-handed old man, caught in embezzlement, helpless to earn a living even if he escapes justice. "Can't dig" is not "won't dig," but "haven't the physical strength to dig." His shame at the idea of begging is amusing. Even begging may be less dishonorable than stealing.

He has been in many a scrape before, though never so serious as this; and all sorts of schemes are ready in his mind for use in an emergency. To make friends of his employer's debtors—a brilliant idea, indeed. To make them partners in his dishonesty—a sure method of keeping their mouths shut about his doings.

"How much owest thou unto my lord?" two views are held as to the origin of the debts—either that the debtors were tenants on the lord's estates, whose rents were payable in produce as almost always in the East; or that they had obtained the supplies on credit, and were indebted for household consumption—or more likely—as retail merchants. It makes no difference which view one takes.

"An hundred measures of oil" is a large quantity—about 900 gallons, and worth to-day several thousand dollars. "Take thy oil, and sit down quickly, and write fast," the "thou" may have been what we would term a bill, or similar document, to be written by the debtor's promissory note; or it may have been a lease of land. The change, a reduction of 50 per cent, would of course arouse the debtor's suspicions that the steward had some unrevealed motive in so unprejudiced an act; but he had not the just one to combat, and if a faithful honest man. A debtor is not likely to object if his creditor's authorized agent offers him a generous discount.

The second debtor's bill is a smaller one—1,100 bushels of wheat, worth from \$500 up. The reduction is likewise small—50 per cent, to avoid suspicion when the master comes to examine the accounts, perhaps.

"The lord commended the unjust steward," here an important question arises—is this Jesus or the evangelist speaking? Is the verse a part of the parable, in which case "lord" is the employer, or is it, as some believe, a concluding remark by Luke, the "word-speaking Jesus" himself? We should incline entirely to the former opinion, were it not for the difficulty of imagining the defrauded employer commending his rascally steward. Who would tell him? Not the steward, certainly; not the debtors. The discovery would have to be accidental, and the very fact of a discovery would prove the steward to be no so shrewd, as he thought himself to be. On the other hand the thought of our Lord directly commending the steward is not an agreeable one. It is a case where no scholar is any better able to solve the dilemma than the ordinary reader. One must reason it out and decide according to one's best judgment.

"Make yourselves friends of the mammon of unrighteousness," here the revised version is indispensable to an intelligent meaning. Many a reader of these words has supposed that Jesus advised his disciples to make friends of money—personifying money in a rather obscure way. The revised version directly reverses "make-to-yourself" friends, means of the mammon of unrighteousness." The friends are to be those persons whom one can make friendly by the discriminating use of money—the poor, the unfortunate, who need financial assistance, and all who can be benefited by the expenditure of money. The advice given is confessedly utilitarian—but generous, that you may be comfortable by and by. Those who despise the application of such relatively low motives know less of human nature than did Jesus. The verse is far from intimating that one can purchase salvation by charitable gifts. But it does hint that a rich man who uses his money generously—even if the money be unfairly gained ("mammon of unrighteousness") is a shade less foolish and a shade more likely to receive a dividend from the investment than the miser and the spendthrift. The application to persons of ordinary and small means is that they should be generous to the poor with a show of benevolence, unless one is to show himself less careful for his future than even the unjust steward. The parable is a sort of lesson by opposites—here is this rascal who looked out for his future, and here is a rich man in how much more honorable and noble ways should the disciple do the same.

Verses 10 to 13, which correct any tendency to misunderstanding of the parable, are obvious enough without comment. Let no man, in the effort to make friends by using his money, suppose that dishonesty in the process will be condoned.

Next Lesson.—The Rich Man and Lazarus.—Luke 16: 19-31.

Married with a Curtain Ring.

A very singular wedding was that of the celebrated beauty, Elizabeth Gunning, who married the duke of Hamilton. The duke insisted on being married the very evening on which he had proposed, and as the law permitted this, it was actually done. So great was the haste that there was no time to get a wedding ring, and the bride was made a duchess by the help of a common curtain ring.

THE HOUSEHOLD

Have a stationary soap-cup on the side of the scrubbing bucket to prevent the bits of soap from wasting in the water.

Keep your sand or scouring soap in a little wire basket over the sink. An ordinary soap-dish will hold the water and waste the soap.

A piece of heavy unbleached muslin neatly hemmed should be placed over the flour barrel under the lid to keep out insects and dust.

A little soft soap, made from half a pound of hard soap and two quarts of boiling water, is much more economical, if properly used, for laundering purposes than ordinary hard soap.

An evidence of good housekeeping and economy consists in having a variety of bags, large and small, neatly labeled and tacked on the back of the pantry door, to hold the kitchen towels and dishtowels that are prepared and ready for use—in fact, all the little articles that are needed at a moment's warning in the kitchen.

Values of Lemons.
No summer drink is more wholesome or refreshing than plain lemonade, made of the pure juice of the fruit and served ice cold to the accompaniment of the click of ice against the glass. An old Virginia cook, whose lemonade was pronounced perfection, always allowed a tablespoonful of sugar and a cup of boiling water to the juice of each lemon. A few bits of the yellow rind were usually steeped in just water enough to cover, and added to the big pitcher, which held the cooling drink. Sometimes, yielding to the prayers of the children, pink lemonade showed its color in the glass—a result obtained by adding a little currant or raspberry juice.

Corn Fritters.
Before grating the corn from the cob, in making corn-fritters, run the point of a sharp knife the length of the cob through every row of kernels. Then grate the tops from the kernels and press out the pulp remaining on the cob with the back of the knife.

Two cups of corn add the well-beaten yolks of two eggs, one cupful of milk, one cupful of flour, one-half teaspoonful of salt and one saltspoonful of pepper. Beat the mixture thoroughly. Then stir the stiffly-beaten whites of the eggs and one teaspoonful of baking powder. Fry in spoonfuls on griddles or in deep fat.

Peach Shortcake.
Dissolve seven-eighths of a teaspoonful of soda in two tablespoonfuls of boiling water. Add it to one cupful of thick, sour cream. Turn the mixture into one quart of flour with which one teaspoonful of salt has been mixed. Blend this quickly. Roll into sheets one-half inch thick and cut them out with a two-quart basin. Fry them on a griddle, browning first on one side and then on the other. Butter a cake and cover it with a layer of cut up and sweetened fruit. Place another cake over it and repeat the process. Serve with sweetened whipped cream.

Jelly Set.
For a "little present," and one which is certainly not expensive, to offer a bride you can look at the box containing a jelly set. This consists of a jelly bowl rather low and flat. It is not cut glass, but of fine porcelain and the edges are irregular. It seems as if a round, shallow bowl had the border squared into an almost four-sided arrangement. The sides are scroll-like and waved slightly. A silver spoon, with a long handle and a gold bowl, is laid in its velvet trench in front of the bowl. Such is the new jelly set.

Fish Copper Quickly.
Copper and other shining metals should never be allowed to remain in a dimmed and grimy condition, but should be promptly dealt with as soon as soiled. A mixture of bran, salt and vinegar is excellent for brightening copper. For brass there is nothing so good as constant rubbing, or, as our Anglican sisters call the operation, "leathering." Whiteness made to a paste with vinegar, is a good polish for brass, but it is said that all polishes remove the lacquer, and when this is done the metal is sure to tarnish.

To Pack Eggs for Long Keeping.
The yolk of the egg spoils much quicker than the white. For this reason it is important that the yolk should be surrounded with a layer of the white. If the egg is placed on the side or large end and the heavy yolk will settle to the bottom and come in contact with the shell, which admits the air. If it is placed on the small end it will always have a layer of white between it and the shell. Eggs absorb odors easily, therefore, only odorless materials should be used when packing them.—Ladies' Home Journal.

Marbled Cake.
One-half cup butter and one cup sugar beaten to a cream, one-half cup sweet milk, one and one-half cups flour, one teaspoonful baking powder, whites of four eggs added last. Take one cup of this mixture, add five tablespoonfuls of grated chocolate, wet with milk and flavor with vanilla. Put a layer of white mixture in cake pan, drop the chocolate mixture with a spoon, in spots, pour over the remaining white and bake. Ice with chocolate icing.

Gibbet Soup.
Cut the giblets of two chickens, an onion and half a pound of lean ham into squares and color in butter in a saucepan, using two ounces of butter. Cover them with a quart of consommé and a handful of rice. Add, also, three large ripe tomatoes cut in halves. Boil for one hour, strain and serve.

Green Tomato Pickle.
Slice a peck of green tomatoes and mix with them four large onions, also sliced; a half-ounce each of pepper, cloves, mustard and allspice, two tablespoonfuls of salt and four tablespoonfuls of mustard seed. Stew for an hour, then turn into cans and seal.

SKIES WERE AFLAME.

SMOKELESS POWDER EXPLODED AT INDIAN HEAD.

Fire in Shell-Filling House—Heavens Lighted Up and Report Heard Nineteen Miles Distant—No One Injured—Loss Less than \$30,000.

Residents of Alexandria, D. C., were considerably exercised about 10 o'clock the other night by an explosion of powder in one of the filling houses and magazines at the Indian Head proving grounds, twenty-five miles down the Potomac river from Washington and nineteen miles from Alexandria.

No one was injured at Indian Head, and the great powder factory, situated two miles from the place where the destroyed structure stood, was not damaged.

Admiral O'Neill, chief of ordnance of the Navy Department, had reports from Lieut. Fullenwider, stationed at Indian Head, to the effect that about twenty-five tons of powder was destroyed, but that there were no casualties. It has not as yet been determined what caused the explosion, but an official investigation was inaugurated.

All the buildings in which powder and completed ammunition are stored are of light construction, the idea being that, in event of an explosion, the smallest danger possible would result.

Smokeless powder, when not confined closely under pressure, does not explode, and it was the flame from the ten tons of this which lighted up the heavens so brightly. It developed later that the explosion—the report of which was heard nineteen miles away—occurred in the structure where the shells were filled in the navy small-caliber, rapid-fire guns are filled with powder.

It is the

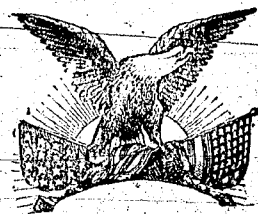
The Avalanche.

O. PALMER, Editor & Proprietor

THURSDAY, NOV. 1, 1900.

Entered in the Post Office, at Grayling, Mich., as second-class matter.

POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.



Republican National Ticket

FOR PRESIDENT:
WM. MCKINLEY, of Ohio.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT:
THEODORE ROOSEVELT, of N. Y.
For Congressman, 10th Dist.
R. O. CHURCH, of Bay.

Republican State Ticket.

For Governor:
AARON T. BLISS, of Saginaw County.
For Lieut. Governor:
O. W. ROBINSON, of Houghton.
For Secretary of State:
FRED WARNER, of Oakland.
For Treasurer:
DANIEL MCCOY, of Kent.
For Auditor General:
PERRY F. POWERS, of Wexford.
For Com. of Land Office:
E. A. WILDEY, of Van Buren.
For Attorney General:
HORACE M. OWEN, of Chippewa.
For Sup. Public Instruction:
DELOS F. FARR, of Calhoun.
For Member St. Board of Education:
J. H. THOMPSON, of Osceola.
For Senator, 25th Dist.
A. J. DOUGHERTY, of Clare.
For Representative Alpena District:
E. B. BOLTON, of Otsego.

County Ticket.

For Judge of Probate:
JOHN C. HANSON.
For Sheriff:
GEO. F. OWEN.
For Clerk:
JAMES J. COLEMAN.
For Treasurer:
JOHN J. COVATY.
For Register of Deeds:
ALLEN B. FAIRING.
For Prosecuting Attorney:
O. PALMER.
For Circuit Court Commissioner:
O. PALMER.
For Surveyor:
WM. BLANCHARD.
For Coroners:
W. WOODWORTH, B. SHERMAN.

We didn't know in 1896 whether Bryan was right about it, but we do know now that he was't. Yet some persons are willing to take a chance that he is right now.

In other words the anti-imperialists will vote to defeat McKinley in order that Bryan may place a crown upon the patriotic brow of Aguinaldo the expatriate, who sold his country for a bribe.

If Bryan wins, labor will suffer first. Wages will be reduced and savings will shrink. The mills will close and hard times come again. Bryan's election would bring immediate business disaster and the greatest burden would fall on wage earners.—Central Falls (R. T.) Journal.

If McKinley wins this country will see the greatest industrial era ever enjoyed by any people. We will feed the world, manufacture for the world and become the world's banker. If McKinley wins, the Philippine insurrection will cease and the Philippines will go to work and become prosperous and contented. They will want American capital and American goods, and our market there will increase ten fold. If McKinley wins, that job will be secure, and those savings will be 100 cents for every dollar.

The Bryanites have been holding up Mark Hanna as the great force whose only object in life was to crush the life out of some workingman and get a few dollars for the remains. At last Mr. Hanna has said a word in self defense, and this is what he says: "I never lied to my men, and I never refused my men what was justly due them. I am President of a mine up in Lake Superior, where 2,000 men are employed. Four years ago Mr. Bryan went up there to tell miners what a terrible man I was. I ordered the mine shut down for half a day—but I did not shut off the pay—and told my men to go and see Bryan. They turned their backs on him and went home. Later they sent me resolutions to the effect that they were glad they had a chance to resent the insult that had been offered me on my own property." Mr. Hanna is satisfied to let it go at that, and it would seem as if he could well afford to.

DON'T FAIL TO VOTE.

NEXT TUESDAY THE TIME FOR THE PEOPLE TO EXPRESS THEIR APPROVAL OF PROSPERITY.

VOTE FOR MCKINLEY, BLISS AND THE WHOLE REPUBLICAN TICKET.

And Thus Perform a Patriotic Duty—It is for the Best Interests of All the People—There should be no Republican Stay-at-Home.

When you go into the election booth on Tuesday next you will find at the top of the Republican column on the official ballot the following vignette:



The kindly face of the martyr Lincoln, who first led the Republican party to victory; the stars and stripes you love so well; your patriotism and your personal interest, all will demand of you a vote for every Republican candidate. In this way you will register your approval of the splendid administration of President McKinley and your desire for a continuance of the prosperity which we now enjoy. It is an easy and a pleasant thing to do.

Just stamp or mark a (X) in the circle under the Republican vignette. That means a vote for every Republican candidate. And thus you will have done your duty.

Great Luck Of An Editor.
"For two years all efforts to cure Fozema in the palm of my hand failed," writes Editor M. N. Lester, of Syracuse, Kan. "Then I was wholly cured by Bucklen's Arnica Salve. It is the world's best for Eruptions, Sores and all skin diseases. Only 25c at L. Fournier's."

Good sense had a notable triumph at Marquette, Mo., yesterday, when a resolution offered the Presbyterian Synod of Missouri condemning the canteen and Pro. McKinley was voted down. This indicates that in at least one part of the country, clergymen are having regard for the facts in considering the question of how to secure temperance in the army. Perhaps the influence of this worthy precedent will spread.

Lovell Items.
Geo. F. Owen visited Lovell on Saturday.

Feldhauser Bros. passed through here on Saturday on the way to Sigbee.

Handy Bros., of Bay City, who recently bought the Carpenter timber and mill, have started lumbering, a crew having come from the outside, the 29th.

Mrs. Jos. Day went to Rosecommon, Friday returning Saturday morning, accompanied by her daughter, Mrs. Cox, and Cecil, who have been visiting friends there for the past two weeks.

Mr. Princes family have moved here from Rosecommon. He is employed by Jos. Day on the section, and will go to housekeeping at once.

John Clacken, of this place, is running the Section on the new branch near Lewiston. He spent Sunday with his family.

Mrs. Husted, of West Branch, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. L. Davis, of this place. She will return home the last of the week.

E. E. Douglas, of Grayling, came up to look over the state mill yesterday.

A merry crowd of Lovellites went to the home of James Fairgrave, on Sunday. Judging from the merry sounds made on their return, they were pleased with their visit.

J. R. Kilburn returned home this morning from a visit to Iron Mountain, where he has been visiting his daughter Jessie.

Frank Cole returned from Chicago, where he went to see his father and the sights of the great city.

Archie Rosseau came up from West Branch, this morning. We are glad to see his familiar face again.

ALL FARM PRODUCTS.

A SPLENDID EXHIBIT TO BE MADE AT BUFFALO'S GREAT EXPOSITION.

Opportunities Will Be Offered For the Study of Object Lessons in Many Important Arts and Sciences.

Thousands of men, representing every degree of skill, are fast bringing into existence the great Pan-American Exposition, which shall next year turn the footsteps of half the nation toward Buffalo. Never was an Exposition projected amid such promising and favorable surroundings and conditions. With the best known natural wonder of the world—the stupendous and majestic falls of Niagara—within half an hour's ride of the Exposition grounds and the greatest electric power plants in the world using the power of these famous cataracts, truly august and irresistible forces, to help draw the crowds from all directions, Buffalo looks to an unparalleled success in next year's enterprise.

In six important particulars the Pan-American Exposition will outstrip all former undertakings of this description. These are in the electrical effects, in the hydraulic and fountain effects, in horticultural and floral decorations, in the variety and splendor of its statuary, in color decorations and in the court settings. The highest skill has been employed in developing these features, and no pains will be spared to bring them to a degree of perfection never before achieved.

A large number of the most noted sculptors of America are engaged upon the models for the magnificent decorative display of original sculpture. About 125 groups of statuary will be employed in the ornamentation of buildings and grounds, aside from numberless small sculptures, such as heads, floral pieces, medallions, arabesques and work in relief upon all buildings and architectural works.

Among the 20 or more great buildings which will shelter the multitude of exhibits to be brought together for the entertainment and education of the public next year the Agriculture building ranks among the largest. This is situated on the north side of the Mall, opposite the Manufacturers building and east of the huge Electric Tower, which is to be the centerpiece of electric illumination.

The Agriculture building is 500 feet long by 150 wide. It is very ornamental in its exterior aspect, having broad, high entrances richly adorned with appropriate plastic work. The southern facade is characterized by an open loggia which forms an attractive resting place for promenaders from which the crowds upon the Mall may be observed. The roof of red tile, with broad overhanging eaves, will harmonize with the softer tints of the exterior walls. The broad cornice is to be particularly rich in its decorative detail.

The exhibit in the Agriculture building will embrace every possible phase of agricultural work, showing the advantages of different processes and methods of work and the products of the garden and field in their great variety, produced under all sorts of conditions.

The superintendent of this division is Mr. Frank A. Converse of Woodville, N. Y., a stock grower and farmer of thorough experience. In Exposition work, who has been prominent in farmers' institute work on behalf of the New York state department of agriculture. Mr. Converse is receiving the cooperation of many prominent associations, individuals, and his correspondence at this early date indicates a most comprehensive exhibit of scientific farming in all its branches.

Under the classification of agricultural systems will be shown methods of fertilization, including the use of cover crops, commercial fertilizers, crop rotation, systems of sowing, with bulletins, statistics, addresses and exhibits of crops raised by the use of particular fertilizers.

Under the classification of farm management and processes the different systems will be illustrated with the view of assisting farmers to determine whether it is best to keep a variety of stock or a particular breed and, if but one kind, which shall be favored.

The question of farm help and the different specialties in the way of fruit, grain and truck farming will be treated exhaustively. The experience of a large number of farmers under many conditions of the soil, climate, etc., will be brought together for the information of all who wish to learn.

Under the classification of agricultural statistics will be presented reports from different states and provinces issued by the departments of agriculture, experimental stations, various horticultural, live stock and dairy farming associations, showing the aggregate of crops and products of all kinds.

Under the head of cereals will be exhibits from different states and localities, wheat, rye, oats, barley, corn, buckwheat and rice. The exhibits will be arranged to prove which crop is best fitted for each state or locality. These exhibits will show the many varieties of cereals in their highest stage of development.

In tubers and root crops will be displays of beets, turnips, carrots, parsnips, potatoes, sugar beets, parsnips, onions, etc. In October a special potato display will be made showing the products of many states in comparison with one another. Farmers who are interested in the production of sugar beets will have an invaluable opportunity to learn about the wonderful development of this particular vegetable.

A special display will be made of sugar beets, showing all varieties and making clear to every one the conditions under which they thrive best, including both soil and atmosphere. The necessity of abundant sunshine in the maturing of sugar beets and the absence of it at the proper season have been the causes of serious loss and discouragement to growers.

The value of various byproducts for food for live stock will be shown in exhibits of gluten meal, linseed meal, cottonseed meal, hominy meal and other prepared foods.

The display of grasses and forage will include all varieties, the purpose being to show the ones best adapted for farm use with reference to particular soils and conditions. The proper mixture of seed for permanent pastures, meadows, lawns, etc., will be explained.

The display of vegetable fibers will include flax, jute, hemp, cotton and their different products. The fibers of animal origin will include hides, hair, wool, silk and the processes of preparing them for market.

Among the nondible products of animal origin to be exhibited are glue, gelatin, stearin, wax, candles, bone and horn products, fertilizers, etc.

The question of fertilizers is always an important one to those engaged in the treatment of this subject the Division of Agriculture will endeavor to show the relative value of the natural fertilizers, both crude and compounded. It will bring to the information of all the sources and value of nitrogen compounds, guano, oil, phosphatic rocks, potash, nitrates, etc.

As a sort of catch all for many things impossible to classify satisfactorily the superintendent has set apart a separate class.

That Throbbing Headache.
Would quickly leave you, if you used Dr. King's New Life Pills. Thousands of sufferers have proved their matchless merit for Sick and Nervous headache. They make pure blood and build up the health. Only 25 cents. Money refunded if not cured. Sold by L. Fournier, Druggist.

"The trusts are all against Bryan," said Adlai E. Stevenson unctuously. They trusts are all against Bryan are they Mr. Stevenson? What about the Jones cotton trust? What about the Bryan silver trust? What about Havemeyer's benevolent assimilating octopus? What about Pitchfork Tillman's white vote in South Carolina? What about them Mr. Stevenson?

Spread Like Wildfire.
When things are "the best" they become "the best selling." "Abraham Hare, a leading druggist, of Belleville, O., writes: Electric Bitters are the best selling bitters I have handled in 20 years. You know why? Most diseases begin in disorders of stomach, liver, kidneys and bowels, blood and nerves. Electric Bitters tones up the stomach, regulates the liver, kidneys and bowels, purifies the blood, strengthens the nerves, hence cures multitudes of maladies. It builds up the entire system. Fits new life and vigor into any weak, sickly, run-down man or woman. Price 50 cents. Sold by L. Fournier, Druggist."



Beautiful Complexions

Come from pure, untainted blood. No complexion can be healthy, mottled or sallow, if the blood is pure or complexed can be clear of humors if the blood is not pure. More than this, disease cannot exist in a body supplied with pure blood. This is the secret of the success of Celery King. It makes pure blood.



INTEREST is being displayed in the use of smokeless powders and bulletins. First, it is the latest dictionary published containing all new words, phrases and definitions that are known to the present time. Second, it contains fully 25,000 new words, phrases and definitions that are in Webster's International Dictionary. Third, it contains fully 45,000 new words, phrases and definitions that are in Webster's and Worcester's Latest Unabridged Dictionary. Fourth, it contains fully 250,000 words, phrases and definitions that are in Webster's International Dictionary. Fifth, it contains 500 more pages of dictionary matter than any of the latest dictionaries.

Default has been made in the condition of a mortgage dated August 31st, 1893, recorded in office of register of deeds of Crawford County, Michigan, September 7th, 1893, in Liber E of mortgages, on page 10, made and executed by Chester A. Lamb and Jessie Lamb, mortgagors, to David Osborn, mortgagee. There is claimed to be due and unpaid on said mortgage at this date for principal interest and taxes, four hundred dollars, and an attorney fee of fifteen dollars, provided for by statute. No proceedings at law or in chancery have been instituted to recover said debt or any part thereof.

Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained, and the statute in such case made and provided, the premises in said mortgage described will be sold at public vendue to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Court House in Crawford County, Michigan, situate in the village of Grayling, in said county, that being the building wherein is held the Circuit Court for the county in which said premises are situated, on Saturday November 10th, 1900, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, for the purpose of satisfying the sums claimed to be due on said mortgage. Interest thereon, and the expenses of such sale. Said premises are described in said mortgage substantially as follows: All of the East half of the North-west quarter of section twenty-one, in town twenty-five north, of Range two, west, Crawford County, Michigan.

Dated at N. H. 15th, 1900.

DAVID OSBORN, Mortgagee.

C. H. GLEASON, Attorney for Mortgagee.

aug16-19w Grand Rapids, Mich.

WE BUY THE FARMERS

Grain, Potatoes

And other

Farm Products

FOR

Cash or Trade

WE SELL

Extra Good Groceries

AND

Dry Goods and Hardware

AT

Reasonable Prices.

BUY OUR

Staley's Underwear

AND

Garland Stoves.

Salling, Hanson & Company,

Grayling, Michigan

R. MEYERS

Headquarters for

Dry Goods, CLOTHING AND SHOES.

Here you find everything up-to-date, and find just what you want. Before purchasing your winter supply, call at our store, and we can save you a great deal.

R. MEYERS.

The leading Dry Goods and Clothing House,

GRAYLING, Mich.

Webster's Encyclopedic Dictionary.

Regular \$10.00

Dictionary for \$3.75.

Greatly enlarged and revised to date. Advantages of Webster's Encyclopedic Dictionary over every other dictionary published. First, it is the latest dictionary published containing all new words, phrases and definitions that are known to the present time. Second, it contains fully 25,000 new words, phrases and definitions that are in Webster's International Dictionary. Third, it contains fully 45,000 new words, phrases and definitions that are in Webster's and Worcester's Latest Unabridged Dictionary. Fourth, it contains fully 250,000 words, phrases and definitions that are in Webster's International Dictionary. Fifth, it contains 500 more pages of dictionary matter than any of the latest dictionaries. Sixth, the arrangement is superior to that of any other dictionary published, for it gives for the words of the English Language defined originally by Noah Webster, which is followed by all the new words, phrases and definitions that have come into use up to date. Seventh, the exact reference is given to all quotations, together with the author while in other dictionaries the author only is cited. Eighth, it is cheaper in price than any other dictionary. Webster's Encyclopedic Dictionary is printed on first-class paper, made expressly for this book, from clean type, and is handsomely and substantially bound in elegant half Russia, marbled covers for only \$3.75. For the student, the business man, the home and the library this dictionary has absolutely no equal. Send your order now. ONLY \$3.75. Send for our special illustrated book catalogue, free. Address all orders to

THE WERNER COMPANY, Publishers and Manufacturers, AKRON, OHIO. (The Werner Company is thoroughly reliable.)—Editor.

Election Notice.

LANSING, August 31st, 1900.

To the Sheriff of the County of Crawford:

Sir:—You are hereby notified that at the General Election to be held in this state, on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November next, the following officers are to be elected, viz:

A Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, State Treasurer, Auditor General, Attorney General, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Commissioner of the State Land Office; also a member of the State Board of Education in place of Perry F. Powers, whose term of office will expire December 31st, 1900; also fourteen Electors of President and Vice President of the United States; also a Representative in Congress for the Tenth Congressional District of this state to which your county belongs; also a Senator for the Twenty-eighth Senatorial District of this state, comprising the counties of Crawford, Osceola, Alcona, Iosco, Ogemaw, Roscommon, Gladwin, Clare and Missaukee; also one Representative in the State Legislature for the Representative District, comprising Crawford, Otsego, Montmorency, Alpena and Oscoda counties.

In Testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the Great Seal of the State of Michigan, at Lansing the day and year first above written.

WILLARD K. BUSH, Deputy Secretary of State.

Election Notice.

Office of the Sheriff of Crawford Co. Michigan.

To the Electors of the County of Crawford:

You are hereby notified that at the General Election to be held in this State on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November next, the following officers are to be elected, viz:

A Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, State Treasurer, Auditor General, Attorney General, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Commissioner of the State Land Office, also a member of the State Board of Education, in place of Perry F. Powers, whose term of office will expire December 31st, 1900; also fourteen Electors of President and Vice President of the United States; also a Representative in Congress for the Tenth Congressional District of this state to which this county belongs; also a Senator for the Twenty-eighth Senatorial District of this state, comprising the counties of Crawford, Osceola, Alcona, Iosco, Ogemaw, Roscommon, Gladwin, Clare and Missaukee; also one Representative in the State Legislature for the Representative District, comprising Crawford, Otsego, Montmorency, Alpena and Oscoda Counties; also for the County of Crawford a Judge of Probate, a Sheriff, a County Clerk, a Register of Deeds, a County Treasurer, a Prosecuting Attorney, a Circuit Court Commissioner, a County Surveyor and two Coroners.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand, on the day and date above written.

Dated Grayling, Mich., Sept. 13th, 1900.

GEO. F. OWEN, Sheriff of Crawford County.

Mortgage Sale.

Whereas, default has been made in the condition of a certain mortgage bearing date of the 25th day of January A. D. 1896, and executed by John D. Kergan (as a purchaser money mortgage) of the city of Detroit, in the county of Wayne and State of Michigan, to Robert R. Pontre of the same place, and recorded on the 26th day of January A. D. 1896, in Liber D of mortgages, on pages 350 and 351, in the office of the Register of Deeds for Crawford County, Michigan, and which said mortgage was duly assigned by said Robert R. Pontre to Don A. Loebheller of the City of Detroit, Michigan, on the 24th day of March A. D. 1896, in Liber E of mortgages, on page 487, in the office of the Register of Deeds for Crawford County, Mich., and which said mortgage was again duly assigned by said Don A. Loebheller to Chas. C. Maxon on the 31st day of July A. D. 1900, which said assignment was duly recorded on the 7th day of September A. D. 1900, in Liber G of mortgages, on pages 329 and 333 in the office of the Register of Deeds for Crawford County, Michigan.

And whereas the amount claimed to be due on said mortgage for principal and interest at the date of this notice is the sum of five hundred and ninety-five dollars and sixty-eight cents (\$595.68) and no proceedings at law or in equity having been instituted to recover the same or any part thereof, therefore

NOTICE is hereby given that on Saturday the 8th day of December, 1900, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the front door of the Court House in the village of Grayling, county of Crawford and State of Michigan (that being the place where the Circuit Court of the county of Crawford is held) by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained, and in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, there will be sold to the highest bidder the premises described in said mortgage or a sufficient portion thereof to satisfy the amount due on said mortgage, together with costs, charges and expenses allowed by law together with an attorney fee of twenty-five dollars, namely: The northeast quarter of the northeast quarter, and the north half of the southeast quarter of the northwest twenty-five (25) north of range two (2) west, containing sixty acres more or less, according to the government survey thereof.

Dated September the 8th A. D. 1900.

CHAS. C. MAXON, Assignee.

O. PALMER, Atty for Assignee.

SEP13-19w

YOU CAN PATENT

Anything you invent or improve; also get a NEAREST NEIGHBOR PATENT. PROTECTION. Send model, sketch or plan for free examination and advice.

BOOK ON PATENTS FREE. For Atty's name, send 10c. to

W. A. SNOW & CO., Patent Lawyers, WASHINGTON, D. C.

SORROW IS BUT FOR A DAY.

Let us dream—let us sing by the way,
"Sorrow is but for a day!"
The world is rolling beneath the blue
With ever the sweetest of songs for you,
And answered shall be the prayers we
pray.
"Sorrow is but for a day!"

The rivers in music say,
"Sorrow is but for a day!"
The hills and the hills the song repeat,
To the listening violets at your feet,
And the high stars sing on their heaven-
ly way.
"Sorrow is but for a day!"

It is but for a day—for a day,
It will fade—it will vanish away;
And over the darkest—the thorniest sod,
We shall reap in the beautiful hills of
God.
And the wearisome winters shall blossom
like May
"Sorrow is but for a day!"
—Frank L. Stanton.

A Thunder Shower.

THE sun was shining brightly
when Lucy Manning went down-
town, and it was oppressively
hot, but she looked dainty and cool in
her crisp ruffled lawn and white hat.
Having bought a few yards of ribbon,
a shirtwaist, "marked down to half,"
and an ice-cream soda, she started home.
The trolley car was almost
empty and she took a corner seat, near
the front.

Suddenly the sky grew dark, light-
ning flashed, thunder roared, and rain
came down in torrents. The conductor
struggled nobly with the curtains, but
before Lucy's were down she was wet
through. She looked at her gown sor-
rowfully; the color was running; it was
ruined. She mumbled the gown's plight
more than her own.

"What a pity," she said to herself; "I
was sure that it would wash."
Just then a tall, good-looking young
man appeared at her side.

"Good morning, Miss Manning," he
said; "pardon me if I offer you my over-
coat. You will catch cold in that thin
gown. I am afraid."

"Thank you, I shall do very well as I
am."

"But I insist," and Lawrence Fulton
dexterously wrapped the coat around
her. Then he sat down on the same
seat, but so far away as to be almost in
a puddle. Lucy eyed him furtively.

"I don't care if he does get wet,"
thought she. "Mean thing. I wonder
how he happened to have his overcoat
with him this hot day."

Presently her conscience began to
trouble her. "Mr. Fulton," she said,
"why don't you sit farther over this way?
You are in the wet."

"I am perfectly comfortable, Miss
Manning, thank you."

"That's absurd," answered Lucy.
"You are almost in a puddle."

"It doesn't matter," said Lawrence.
"Nothing matters now," he added, half
under his breath. "But Lucy heard him,
although she gave no sign."

The car sped three blocks, but neither
of the young people said another word.
At Superior street Lawrence arose,
bowed, and left the car.

"Goodness," exclaimed Lucy, almost
aloud, "he has left his overcoat!" But
the car was already at Chicago avenue.

When Lucy arrived at her getting-off
place the rain had ceased. She emerged
from the overcoat a much-bedraggled
object. "I feel like a freak," she said
to herself, impatiently, as she walked
two blocks in her wet and spoiled
finery, with the heavy overcoat on her
arm. The sun had come out again and
added to her misery.

Arrived at home, arrayed in dry gar-
ments, and, happily, feeling none the
worse for her wetting, she ruefully
surveyed the overcoat.

"I suppose I must send it back; he
will never come to it after last night."

She shook it out, preparatory to return-
ing it, and a long white glove fell to the
floor.

"Why, there's the glove I lost last
winter at the McDonald's dance," Lucy
cried. "Stupid boy, to take it and car-
ry it around!" But her heart softened a
little. "That was the night after he
asked me to marry him. O, we had
such a good time at that dance."

"Lucy, have you heard the news?"
cried a younger sister, bursting into the
room. "Grace Anderson is engaged to
Mr. Worthy!"

Lucy gasped. "Who told you, Molly?"

"Grace herself. She was here this
morning. I can't stay to talk now. I
want to tell Frances," and the impetu-
ous young lady whisked herself away.

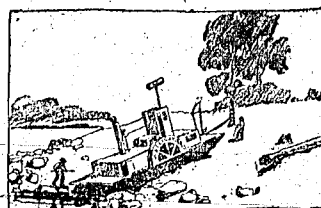
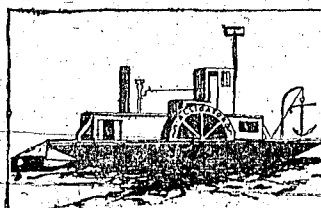
"And to think—that I sent
Lawrence away because I thought that
he and Grace were—were too much
together. Sam Worthy is Lawrence's
best friend, and of course he was nice
to Grace. And he wouldn't tell Sam's
secret even to clear himself. O, dear,
dear!"

"Mr. Fulton, madam; come for his
coat," said a maid, at the open door.

Lucy gathered the great coat in her
arms and carried it to the drawing-
room.

"Miss Manning," said Lawrence, as
he came forward, "why didn't you send
it down by Nora? It was inexcusable
for me to leave it on your hands, but I
forgot all about it."

BOAT THAT IS INDEED AMPHIBIOUS.



This is a peculiar boat called "a warping barge" that is in use on British Columbia rivers. Navigation on many of these streams is obstructed by falls and rapids over which it is impossible for a boat to pass. The barge is a flat-bottomed craft with a strong winch and cable in the bow. When it is necessary for the boat to make a trip overland the cable is carried out ahead and hitched to a tree, the steam winch is started, and the winding in of the cable pulls the boat ahead.

"About me, too?" asked Lucy with a blush.

Lawrence started. "Lucy, what do you mean?"

"What I said. Did you forget me?"

"My every thought was of you, Lucy."

"Well, I forgive you, Lawrence. I don't like quarrels."

Lawrence was wise enough to accept "forgiveness," and to assume that it covered last night's offense as well as to-day's.

By and by Lucy asked curiously, "How did you happen to be carrying that heavy coat on this hot day?"

"O, that's easy enough, dear. I was bringing it home from the office for mother to pack away in camphor or something. She asked me to do it way last April."

"Just like a man," commented his fiancée, sagaciously. —Chicago Tribune.

AVOID TOADSTOOLS.

THEY ARE OFTEN MISTAKEN FOR MUSHROOMS.

Some Interesting Information by Dr. Farlow, Professor of Cryptogamic Botany in Harvard University—How to Tell Edible from Poisonous Fungi.

Besides the chance that the toadstool may be mistaken for the edible mushroom, danger is said to lurk in that which under ordinary circumstances might be eaten with impunity. It is absolutely essential that mushrooms intended for the table should be gathered in their prime and prepared for eating as quickly as possible. In their chemical construction they are much the same as meats. In fact, many authorities claim that they are a good substitute for meats, and in some countries the peasants and poorer classes have no other meat for weeks and months. Just as the meats taint and become unfit for human consumption, so the mushrooms decompose and become dangerous.

Probably the deadliest of all, as well as one of the most violent and fatal of vegetable poisons, is the amanita variety, and of all the poisonous varieties it is the one that may most easily be mistaken for the wholesome variety.

With this variety all tests for distinguishing, such as pleasant odor, boiling with a silver spoon, furnishing insoluble poison, change of color when broken and peeling of the cap are said to be at fault. The amanita has an inviolable odor, its taste is very pleasant and it peels easily. The latter tests are not considered conclusive, however, for the reason that many of the varieties that are edible do not peel easily. The one unerring mark by which amanita may be distinguished is a little socket in which the stem sets and which is denominated the poison cup. This cup may be under ground and must be searched for if the novice would be certain that he has not picked his own death. Any mushroom that has even a suggestion of such a socket should be left severely alone.

In an extensive paper entitled "Some Edible and Poisonous Fungi," prepared by Dr. V. G. Farlow, professor of cryptogamic botany in Harvard University, for the United States Department of Agriculture, are given some rules for distinguishing the common mushroom from the deadly agarics. Dr. Farlow says:

"The common mushroom has a pileus which is not covered with wart-like scales; gills which are brownish purple when mature; a nearly cylindrical stalk, which is not hollow, with a ring near the middle, and without a bulbous base sheathed by a membrane or by scales."

"The fly agaric has a pileus marked with prominent warts; gills always white; a stalk with a large ring around the upper part, and hollow or cottony inside, but solid at the base, where it is bulbous and scaly."

"The deadly agaric has a pileus with-
out distinct warts; gills which are al-
ways white, and a hollow stalk with a
large ring and a prominent bulb at the
base, whose upper margin is membra-
nous or baglike. Other minor points of
difference are the different places in
which these species grow, and also the
colors, which, although they vary in
each case, are brilliant yellow or red in
the fly agaric, white, varying to pale
olive, in the deadly agaric, and white,
usually tinged with a little brown, in
the mushroom."

"A word should be said as to the size
and proportion of the pileus and stalk
in these three species. In the mush-
room the pileus averages from three to
four inches in breadth and the stalk is
generally shorter than the breadth of
the pileus and comparatively stout. The
pileus remains convex for a long time,
and does not become quite flat-topped
until quite old. The substance is firm
and solid. In the fly agaric the pileus,
at first oval and convex, soon becomes
flat and attains a breadth of six to
eight inches, and sometimes more. The
stalk has a length equal to or slightly
exceeding the breadth of the pileus and
is comparatively slender than in the
common mushroom, but nevertheless
quite stout. The substance is less firm
than in the common mushroom."

"The pileus of the deadly agaric is
thinner than that of the common mush-
room, and, from being rather bell-
shaped when young, becomes gradually
flat-topped, with the center a little
raised. In breadth it is intermediate
between the two preceding species. The
stalk usually is longer than the breadth
of the pileus, and the habit is slenderer
than in the two preceding species. All
three species are pleasant to the taste,
which shows that one cannot infer that
a species is not poisonous, because the
taste is agreeable. The fly agaric has
scarcely any odor. The other two spe-
cies have certain odors of their own,
but they cannot be described."

While there are over 100 varieties of
mushrooms and toadstools which may
be eaten, there is no general rule for
their identification, and each must be
learned as a species. The gatherer may
safeguard himself to some extent by
avoiding all varieties that give out an
unpleasant odor, those which are tough
or in a state of decomposition, and by
examining the insides to see that they
are free from grubs and the larvae of
flies and beetles.

should be appointed "within thirty-four
days before the first Wednesday in De-
cember." This left each State free to
select a day to suit itself within those
limits. Pennsylvania chose electors on
the last Friday in October. Other States
elected theirs on different days be-
tween the beginning and middle of No-
vember.

When Harrison was elected in 1840
the Democrats asserted that his suc-
cess was due partly to fraudulent vot-
ing, which was made possible by the
lack of a definite election-day. It was
alleged that Kentucky and Ohio Whigs
had voted on different days. So in 1845
the Democrats passed the law now on
the statute books making the first Tues-
day after the first Monday election day.

At that time but five of the twenty-
six States had their State elections in
November. In Michigan and Missis-
sippi voting was carried on through two
days—the first Monday and the follow-
ing Tuesday. New York had three elec-
tion days—the first Monday, Tuesday
and Wednesday—but had finally con-
fined voting to the middle day, or the
first Tuesday after the first Monday.

Massachusetts chose State officers on
the second Monday in November, and
Delaware on the second Tuesday. So
Congress selected the first Tuesday
after the first Monday to consult the
convenience of three States out of five,
one of the three being the important
State of New York. —Chicago Tribune.

BABOON AS A SOLDIER.

Man-Like Animal the Pet of a British Regiment in South Africa.

During the war in South Africa the
amusing and bold-faced baboons be-
came sadly wrought up about a rumor
that the British were using trained ba-
boons and even gorillas to fight the
Boers. France seized on the story with
avidity, for it pointed at once to a pleas-
ing shortage of men in the British army
and a satisfactory remedy.

The entire story grew out of the fact
that one British regiment, the Duke of
Edinburgh's Own Volunteer Rifles,

SERMONS OF THE WEEK.

Labor.—What is labor? Labor is

HELP FOR WOMEN WHO ARE ALWAYS TIRED.

"I do not feel very well, I am so tired all the time. I do not know what is the matter with me."
You hear these words every day; as often as you meet your friends just so often are these words repeated. More than likely you speak the same significant words yourself, and no doubt you do feel far from well most of the time.



Mrs. ELLA RICE

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. If you are troubled with pains, fainting spells, depression of spirits, reluctance to go anywhere, headache, backache, and always tired, please remember that there is an absolute remedy which will relieve you of your suffering as it did Mrs. Rice. Pinkham's is a monumental fact. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is the greatest medicine for suffering women. No other medicine has made the cures that it has, and no other woman has helped so many women by direct advice as has Mrs. Pinkham; her experience is greater than that of any living person. If you are sick, write and get her advice; her address is Lynn, Mass.

His Failing.
"Your husband tried to commit suicide, did he?" asked the doctor, who had been hastily summoned.

"Yes, sir," replied the weeping woman.

"Made the attempt with a razor?"

"Yes."

"Well, madam, he has failed. He will pull through all right."

"Oh, I suppose he will," sobbed the wife. "Poor John is so—so awkward."

Flying Fish.
Flying fish will cover its much as 150 yards at a single flight.

Heart Disease

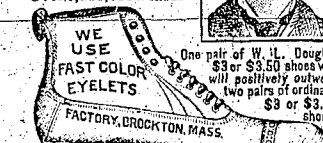
is a symptom of Kidney Disease. A well-known doctor has said, "I never yet made a post-mortem examination in a case of death from Heart Disease without finding the kidneys were at fault." The Kidney medicine which was first on the market, most successful for Heart Disease and all Kidney Troubles, and most widely imitated is

Dodd's Kidney Pills.

50c a box; 6 boxes for \$2.50. All dealers or by mail on receipt of price. DODD'S MEDICINE CO., Buffalo, N. Y.

\$3.00 WILDOUGLAS SHOES \$3.50

If you have been paying \$4 to \$5 for shoes, you are getting a bargain. Wild Douglas shoes are made of the best material, and are guaranteed to last. They are just as good in every way and cost from \$1 to \$2 less than the shoes you are now wearing. Over 1,000,000 wearers.

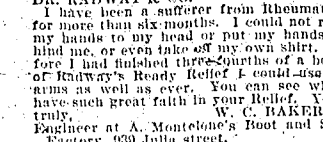


WE USE FAST COLOR CYCLES. One pair of W. L. Douglas shoes will positively outwear two pairs of ordinary shoes. \$3 or \$2.50. FACTORY, DORCHESTER, MASS.

We are the largest makers of men's \$3 and \$3.50 shoes in the world. We make and sell more \$3 and \$3.50 shoes than any other two manufacturers in the U. S.

BEST \$3.50 SHOE. The reputation of W. L. Douglas shoes is known all over the world. They are made of the best material, and are guaranteed to last. They are just as good in every way and cost from \$1 to \$2 less than the shoes you are now wearing. Over 1,000,000 wearers.

RHEUMATISM. DR. RAYWAY'S RHEUMATISM CURE. I have been a sufferer from Rheumatism for more than six months. I could not raise my hands to my head or put my hands behind me, or even take off my own shirt. Before I had finished three-fourths of a bottle of Rayway's Rheumatism Cure, I could do anything as well as ever. You can see why I have such great faith in your Relief. Yours truly, Dr. RAYWAY, 100 Monticello Street and Shoe Factory, 1930 Julia Street.



RAYWAY'S RHEUMATISM CURE. I have been a sufferer from Rheumatism for more than six months. I could not raise my hands to my head or put my hands behind me, or even take off my own shirt. Before I had finished three-fourths of a bottle of Rayway's Rheumatism Cure, I could do anything as well as ever. You can see why I have such great faith in your Relief. Yours truly, Dr. RAYWAY, 100 Monticello Street and Shoe Factory, 1930 Julia Street.

RAYWAY'S RHEUMATISM CURE. I have been a sufferer from Rheumatism for more than six months. I could not raise my hands to my head or put my hands behind me, or even take off my own shirt. Before I had finished three-fourths of a bottle of Rayway's Rheumatism Cure, I could do anything as well as ever. You can see why I have such great faith in your Relief. Yours truly, Dr. RAYWAY, 100 Monticello Street and Shoe Factory, 1930 Julia Street.

RAYWAY'S RHEUMATISM CURE. I have been a sufferer from Rheumatism for more than six months. I could not raise my hands to my head or put my hands behind me, or even take off my own shirt. Before I had finished three-fourths of a bottle of Rayway's Rheumatism Cure, I could do anything as well as ever. You can see why I have such great faith in your Relief. Yours truly, Dr. RAYWAY, 100 Monticello Street and Shoe Factory, 1930 Julia Street.

ISSUE SQUARELY MET

DEMOCRATS HAVE DONE NOTHING TO CONTROL TRUSTS.

Richard Olney, When Attorney General, Refused to Acknowledge the Validity of the Sherman Law and Declared It to Be Unconstitutional.

Chicago Correspondence: At Republican National Committee headquarters the trust question is being handled without gloves. Not only is Senator Hanna making trusts the principal feature of his speeches, but it is understood that nearly all of the other speakers acting under the auspices of the Republican National Committee, are devoting much attention to trusts.

The records of the executive departments at Washington during the terms of President Cleveland and the records of various Democratic States, as well as Republican States, have been searched for any evidence that the Democratic party has made effort to restrict the operations of trusts, and to enforce anti-trust laws. Secretary Heath, of the Republican National Committee, stated that not a trace of evidence could be found showing that during the two terms of President Cleveland anything was done in the direction of restricting trust operations.

"On the contrary," said Secretary Heath, "President Cleveland had as Attorney General Mr. Richard Olney, of Massachusetts, who, according to the New York World of Jan. 3, 1894, declared the Sherman anti-trust law to be 'unconstitutional and void.' Mr. Olney further said (quoting the New York World of date given), and the World declared it was quoting from Attorney Olney's report, but as all ownership of property is of itself a monopoly, and as every business contract or transaction may be viewed as a combination, which more or less restrains some part or kind of trade or commerce, any literal application of the provisions of the statute is out of the question."

The World declared, and the World this year supports Mr. Bryan, with Mr. Olney, that accordingly Mr. Olney, considered that the law, if it is to be considered as constitutional, must be regarded as applicable only in those cases—which never occur—in which the conspiracy of greed against need backs itself by imposing some legal disability upon others from engaging in the same trade or industry. The World also said editorially in its issue of Jan. 3, 1894: "The simple fact is that this man Olney, while serving as Attorney General, is on the other side of the question in all matters affecting the trust conspiracies. It was an affront to the people to make him Attorney General. It is a disgrace to the administration to continue him in office."

"It is refreshing to note," continued Mr. Heath, "that the New York World, as far back as 1893, and as late as 1894, praised the Sherman anti-trust law, which was proposed by a grand old Republican from Ohio, and passed by a Republican Congress, and sharply criticized President Cleveland's Attorney General for not enforcing the law, when the World and other Democratic newspapers, now favoring the election of Mr. Bryan, are parading Mr. Olney as a great modern Democrat, and one whose influence will do the Bryan cause much good."

"The World of Aug. 11, 1893, editorially stated that Richard Olney, acting for J. B. Greenhut, president of the Whisky Trust, and under indictment for violating the Sherman anti-trust law, declared in his pleadings that the Sherman anti-trust law 'is not within the power of Congress, and is unconstitutional and void,' and then the World inquired in the same editorial: 'Is it not an embarrassment to have as Attorney General one who, in prosecuting trusts, will be confronted with his own contention that the law under which he proceeds is unconstitutional and void—one who, in prosecuting the monopolists, will be forced to send his own best clients to jail?'"

The New York World, Jan. 3, 1894, contained a special telegram from Washington commenting upon the attitude of Attorney General Olney, which stated that the Republicans are quick to seize the opportunity to score the Democrats on the ground of bad faith, and that the anti-trust law, which bears Senator Sherman's name, was drafted by that able lawyer, ex-Senator Edmunds, of Vermont (a Republican), who had no doubt that its provisions could be enforced, and that Mr. Olney had not given the law a fair construction."

FARM PRODUCTS HAVE RISEN

But the Supplies that Farmers Buy Are Lower in Price.

If the trusts are all powerful and able to maintain and constantly advance prices of the manufactures, as Mr. Bryan is telling us hourly, how is it that prices of nearly all the articles manufactured by trusts have fallen during the present year? Figures just published by the Treasury Bureau and by Dun's, Bradstreet's, and other standard publications, show that prices of trust-manufactured articles have decreased from 10 per cent to 40 per cent since January 1st of the present year. Curiously, too, during that same time, the defenseless farmer, in whose behalf Mr. Bryan daily and hourly weeps, is enjoying an advance of from 10 per cent to 40 per cent in the prices of his products. These statements are fully sustained by the official figures of the Treasury Bureau of statistics prepared for the current number of the Monthly Summary and by recent issues of Dun's and Bradstreet's. Comparing prices at the beginning of the present month with those at the beginning of the present year a fall of from 10 per cent to 40 per cent is shown. The table shows a reduction of 24 per cent on October 1, 1900, as compared with January 1, 1900; refined petroleum, 21 per cent; common window glass, 12 per cent; wire nails, 30 per cent; barbed wire, 20 per cent; Bessemer pig iron, 40 per cent; steel rails, 20 per cent; yellow pine lumber, 14 per cent; sisal rope, 38 per cent; Manila rope, 32 per cent; leather, 10 per cent; shoes of various grades, from 7 per cent to 10 per cent; woolen dress goods of various grades, from 5 per cent to 12 per cent. The prices of leading ar-

RECORD

of
Four
Years:

Increase in
Savings Bank
Deposits
\$323,210,177

In Mutual
Savings
Deposits
\$173,762,999

In National
Bank Deposits
\$910,357,498

"It sort o' looks as if I'd have to Expand."

BRYAN FAVORS FREE TRADE AND ATTACKS PROTECTION.

In one of Bryan's speeches in Congress, he said:

"I WANT TO STATE AS EMPHATICALLY AS WORDS CAN STATE THAT I CONSIDER IT AS FALSE IN ECONOMY AND VICIOUS IN POLICY TO ATTEMPT TO RAISE AT A HIGH PRICE IN THIS COUNTRY THAT WHICH WE CAN PURCHASE ABROAD AT A LOW PRICE IN EXCHANGE FOR THE PRODUCT OF OUR TOLL."

There you are. Free Trade, pure and simple, and the repeal of all duties enacted to keep higher wages in this country than abroad.

Even more specific is the following from his speech in the House of Representatives on March 10, 1892 (Congressional Record, Vol. 122, page 2120):

"What I denounce is a protective tariff levied purely and solely for the purpose of protection. It is false economy and the most vicious political principle that has ever cursed this country. I am ready to stand by it anywhere, that a tariff levied, not to raise revenue, but to protect some particular industry, is wrong in principle and vicious in practice."

As an explanation why he could hold such sentiments, Bryan took as a text and motto for his free trade speech of January 13, 1894, the following from Proverbs (Congressional Record, Vol. 20, Part 1, page 219):

"BETTER IS LITTLE WITH RIGHTEOUSNESS THAN GREAT REVENUE WITHOUT RIGHTEOUSNESS."

As if American workmen must give up their high wages as not right, and come down to the foreign level in the name of religion.

A man who takes this way may be sincere, but he is dangerous. For workmen have to have investments of ten shares or under. Let the high wages of this country be not right, and must be reduced in the name of religion. His opponents do not accuse him of that, but point to his words where he himself says it most explicitly.

Protectionism is never so dangerous as when it gets to quoting religion.

LET LABOR BEWARE OF BRYAN.

He is now attacking the Protective Tariff by his onslaught on the trusts. He thus hopes to close our mills and reopen the soup houses.

MANY STOCKHOLDERS IN TRUSTS ARE WOMEN.

Four of the largest corporations of Chicago, including the National Biscuit Company, the Glucose Sugar Refining Company, the American Steel and Wire Company and the American Linseed Company, have made public statements to show that they are indeed "trusts"—trusts administered in the interests of hundreds of people, who have invested their savings or small resources in such stock.

From about one-quarter to one-third of the total number of preferred stockholders in these companies are women.

Over one-half of the total number represent people of comparatively small financial resources, whose investments are fifty shares or under. Of these about one-half have investments of ten shares or under.

The following table is compiled from the books of these four corporations. It shows how largely the shares of large corporations are being held by small investors, especially women, who depend for their livelihood on the dividends from their investments. Thus:

National Am. Steel, Glucose American Biscuit and Wire Sugar Ref., Linseed.

Total number preferred stockholders 2,293 1,010 544 1,000

Number holding 10 shares or less 1,201 1,219 237 1,000

Number holding 10 shares or less 854 544 108 400

Women preferred stockholders 1,608 564 180 300

THE PARTY RECORDS AND THE "TRUSTS."

REMEMBER

That on the 1st of June, 1900, the question to submit a constitutional amendment giving Congress power to regulate, prohibit and dissolve trusts.

The Democrats defeated this question.

The vote in favor of submitting the amendment stood:

AYES—Republicans, 140; Democrats, 5.

NOES—Democrats, 130; Republicans, 2.

The necessary two-thirds majority was not there.

The Democrats defeated it. Remember that.

SUPPORT OF THE OLD SOLDIERS.

Since 1897 the amount paid for the establishment and maintenance of Soldiers' Homes was \$47,885,382.

The appropriations for maintenance of Soldiers' Homes for the present fiscal year are:

Dayton \$347,000

Hampton 358,250

San Antonio 294,100

Leavenworth 293,050

Milwaukee 277,050

Togus 289,000

Danville 241,500

Marion 228,500

Total \$2,510,450

Clothing 275,000

Salaries and incidentals 48,000

Total \$2,833,450

Aid to State Homes 450,000

Total \$3,783,450

West Virginia Wool, 1899, washed, 27c to 35c.

1900, washed, 12c to 14c.

No comment is necessary. "I am for free wool," said Mr. Bryan.

Two Big Pains

Rheumatism
and
Neuralgia

St. Jacobs Oil

Polen in the Cracks.

Walker Schumann, consul at Mainz, in a report to the State Department, calls attention to the fact that for some time past certain kinds of silver-mounted glass and porcelain wares, such as cups, glasses, jars, vases, etc., have been placed upon the market.

The silver on these articles is applied by means of a galvanoplastic process, in baths which contain very large quantities of potassium cyanide. As glazed wares have innumerable hairlike cracks, the deadly poison enters these cracks, and the articles, beautiful to look at, become a severe menace to the health of anybody using or handling them, especially as it is impossible in the course of manufacture to remove this poisonous residuum.

Only a short time ago a very serious case of poisoning resulted from the use of such ware. Continuing, the consul says:

"I have spoken with a member of the firm of Maier Mayer, the largest manufacturers and exporters of jewelry in this consular district, in order to ascertain the accuracy of the foregoing assertions. I was informed that the statements were perfectly true and the danger lurking in these articles was not in the least exaggerated. My informant said that his firm refuses to manufacture these wares on account of the danger to the workmen, as well as to any one using the goods."

I am told that the goods are chiefly exported to the United States from Frankfurt, Berlin and Stuttgart."

When you go to Florida, you enhance the pleasure of the trip by going over the Queen and Crescent Route and its branches via Cincinnati.

Careful attendants look to your comfort. Your meals (a la carte) are not surpassed in the best hotels. Your rest is unbroken on the smooth, rock balanced roadway. You are not annoyed by change of cars. Fatigue vanishes before some of the finest natural scenery in America.

Winter tourist tickets are sold at reduced rates. Why not write us about it? Only twenty-four hours Cincinnati to Florida. Direct connections at Port Tampa and Miami at steamer's wharf for Key West, Nassau and Havana. We quote rates gladly. Handsome printed matter sent free to inquirers.

W. G. HINCHMAN, Gen'l Passenger Agent, Cincinnati.

Told the Truth.

Scribbler (just finished reading a letter)—Ah, another contribution rejected. Felton—Give any reason for returning it?

Scribbler—No; merely says it is bald-headed, and that the writer shows signs of dementia.

Felton—But that is terrible! You are not going to stand on an insult like that?

Scribbler—Oh, that's all right. I don't mind such a little thing as that. But if he had sent word that it was "not available," I might have some reason for getting mad and doing mischief.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for information that will result in the conviction of the person or persons who have stolen the property of the Chicago Great Western Ry. in Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota and Missouri. First-class openings in growing towns for all kinds of business and for manufacturing. Our list includes locations for Blacksmiths, Doctors, Dressmakers, Furniture, Grain and Live Stock Buyers, General Merchandise, Hardware, Harness, Tailors, Cold Storage, Creameries and Canning Factories. Write fully in regard to your requirements so that we may advise you intelligently. Address—W. J. Reed, Industrial Agent, C. G. W. Ry., 601 Edward Bldg., St. Paul, Minn.

A Peculiar River.

Extraordinary qualities are possessed by the River Tinto, in Spain. It hardens and petrifies the sand of its bed, and it a stone falls in the stream and alights upon another—in a few months they unite and become one stone. Fish cannot live in its waters.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

on the line of the Chicago Great Western Ry. in Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota and Missouri. First-class openings in growing towns for all kinds of business and for manufacturing. Our list includes locations for Blacksmiths, Doctors, Dressmakers, Furniture, Grain and Live Stock Buyers, General Merchandise, Hardware, Harness, Tailors, Cold Storage, Creameries and Canning Factories. Write fully in regard to your requirements so that we may advise you intelligently. Address—W. J. Reed, Industrial Agent, C. G. W. Ry., 601 Edward Bldg., St. Paul, Minn.

See Air and Telegraph Wires.

Telegraph wires will last for forty years near the seashore. In the manufacturing districts the same wires will last only ten years, and sometimes less.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Broom Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

Think He's Important.

"Howland has a big opinion of himself."

"Lowly."

"Well, he's beginning to imagine he's annoyed by gunnera birds."—Puck.

Piso's Omeu cannot be too highly spoken of as a rough cure.—J. W. O'Brien, 322 Third Avenue, N. Y., Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 6, 1890.

An inquiry has brought out a statement that "there is not a building in Chicago but is erected illegally."

The strongest fortress in European Russia is Orenskoff. It is the Russian naval depot of the Baltic sea.

A Brilliant Southern Beauty.

"Upon going to Europe after her divorce from Jerome Bonaparte, Madame Bonaparte was extremely delighted with the attentions which were bestowed upon her in England, and Louis XVIII, when she visited Paris, is said to have expressed a desire to have her presented at court," writes William Perline of Baltimore, to a brother of Napoleon I., in the Ladies' Home Journal. "She declined by saying that as she had received a pension from the now exiled Emperor she could not appear at the court of his successor. To Prince Gortschakoff is attributed the remark 'that had she been near the former throne the allies would have had more difficulty in overthrowing Napoleon.' Indeed, many years afterward, Eugene D'Alar suggested the thought that it would have been a suitable match if the Emperor himself had had the fortune to have married Miss Patterson, for she might have exercised over him an influence which Josephine was too timid and Louise too silly to attempt."

Steel Cast Two Thousand Years Ago.

The manufacture of cast steel in India can be traced back for over 2,000 years, while there are also examples of wrought iron work nearly as old. Near Belli, close to the Kutub, there is an enormous wrought iron pillar which weighs ten tons and is thought to be over 1,800 years old.

Still More Counterfeiting.

The Secret Service has unearthed another band of counterfeiters and secured a quantity of bogus bills, which are cleverly executed. Things of great value are always selected for imitation, notably Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which has many imitators but no equals for disorders like indigestion, dyspepsia and constipation.

Startling Ingratitude.

Mr. Newkirk—Uncle Thomas lost his entire fortune in Wall street.

Mr. Newkirk—Oh, the ungrateful wretch! Right after we had named the baby for him.—Puck.

Medical men in Italy derive so much of their income from foreigners that most of the students now learn to speak English and German.

In Japan it is customary for the bride to give all her wedding presents to her parents.

Carter's Ink is just as cheap as poor ink and is the best ink made. Always use Carter's.

More than 10 per cent of all idiots are the progeny of intemperate parents.

Dyeing is as simple as washing when you use PUTNAM FADELESS DYES.

England has one clergyman to every 610 people; Ireland one to every 1,270.

Agriculture is to be taught in Missouri public schools.

A Trial Bottle Free.

The winning of a million of people from sickness to health is a noble pursuit.

Our enormous mail is the wonder of the age. We are flooded, simply flooded, each morning with letters containing orders for "5 DROPS," the wonderful cure for the terrible, painful diseases, Rheumatism, Sciatica and Neuralgia.

Rheumatism, Sciatica and Neuralgia withstand every other medicine, but yield on the instant to "5 DROPS." Within a day of getting "5 DROPS," and using it, your disease begins to disappear.

"Thousands of men and women, who see their friends gladly relieved of their terrible suffering, write us in haste. Hundreds of testimonials from grateful correspondents reach us daily. 'To enable all sufferers to test this wonderful remedy, we will send free a trial bottle on receipt of 5 cents to pay for mailing. Large bottles of 300 doses \$1.00, sent prepaid by mail or express."

"5 DROPS" is a preventive as well as a curative, for the following diseases: Rheumatism, Sciatica, Neuralgia, Gout, Dyspepsia, Backache, Asthma, Hay Fever, Catarrh, Liver and Kidney Troubles, Sleeplessness, Nervousness, Nervous and Neuralgic Headaches, Toothache, Heart Weakness, La Grippe, Malaria, Palsy, St. Vitus's, Creeping Numbness, and a long list of other ills.

Write us in haste and stop your suffering. Agents wanted.

SWANSON RHEUMATIC CURE CO., 160 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill.

TOWER'S FISH BRAND

POMMEL SLICKER

Keeps both rider and saddle perfectly dry in the hardest storms. Substitutes will disappoint. Ask for 1894 Fish Brand Pommel Slicker. It is entirely new. It is for sale to you. Write for catalogue to: J. A. TOWER, Boston, Mass.

LOCAL and CLIMATIC

Nothing but a local remedy can change a local climate. CATARRH. The specific is Ely's Cream Balm.

It is quickly absorbed. Give Relief at once. Opens and cleanses the nasal passages. Alleviates inflammation. Heals and Protects the Sensitive Mucous Membrane. Restores Senses of Taste, Smell, Memory. No Injurious Drugs. Regular Size, 50 cents; Family Size, \$1.00 at Druggists or by mail. ELY BROTHERS, 66 Warren Street, New York.

COLD IN HEAD

C. N. U. No. 44-1900

WHEN YOU WRITE TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE SAY YOU SAW THE ADVERTISING IN THIS PAPER.

HOW WEAK CHILDREN ARE MADE STRONG, VIGOROUS AND WELL

EVERETT HALLOWS

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hallows, of Peckham St., Globe Village, Fall River, Mass., have cause to thank Dr. Greene's Nervura for restoring to health, and probably preserving the life of their little son. Almost from infancy Everett Hallows was troubled with indigestion and nervous troubles, and nothing seemed to help him. Finally Dr. Greene's Nervura was recommended and tried with success. A few bottles were sufficient to effect a cure, and to-day the little one is enjoying the best of health. By the use of Dr. Greene's Nervura the sickly child was transformed into a happy, healthy, robust boy.

Dr. Greene's Nervura for the Blood and Nerves

Thousands of other children can thank Dr. Greene and his wonderful remedy for

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications for this paper should be received by the name of the author, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of good faith on the part of the writer. We do not assume responsibility for the return of letters, and we do not assume responsibility for the return of letters, and we do not assume responsibility for the return of letters.

Mark Twain is at home, and the English can now have the pleasure of paying cable tolls on his jokes for awhile.

This country has absorbed the Swedish loan without an effort. Any other nation wanting money is invited to call.

The boxer is said to be responsible for rise in the price of tea. Alas, the poor consumer is called upon to settle for everybody's doling.

Emerson's law of compensations still holds. While one end of the modern university sends out football players another end turns out surgeons.

Andrew Carnegie may be ambitious to be poor, but he always keeps enough money so that when he writes a book he can afford to have it published.

Four persons were killed in a political dispute in Porto Rico, which is not so bad considering the short time the Porto Ricans have had to acquire practice.

One of the yellow papers refers to its cartoonist who gets a salary of about \$15,000 a year as "a poor man." It does not, however, go so far as to call him one of the plain people.

New South Wales, which has a surplus of over \$800,000 in its treasury, should be very careful that it does not support any American politicians along with its next crop of American rails.

Professor Dybster's theory of the perpetuity of matter through successive collisions of the planets is fanciful, but it has the negative merit that none of the professor's contemporaries is likely to live long enough to refute it.

Some industrious scientists are now proclaiming the earth is not round, but is larger on the equatorial line than around the poles. If these eminent men keep at work they will soon know the elementary facts taught in the geographies for the last hundred years.

Foreign trade has picturesque features which greatly relieve its coldly commercial aspects. For example, in sending to Zanzibar a hundred thousand dollars' worth of kerosene oil last year the United States was doubtless trying to "light up" the dark continent. American locomotives are going to Africa in such number that the continent cannot much longer be called "dark." Ivory, an ancient source of Africa's wealth, is becoming so scarce that earnest efforts are now making to preserve the herds of elephants from wanton slaughter. What wonders modern commerce works!

The growth of population about the Great Lakes will be one of the important revelations of the present census. Six lake cities, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Milwaukee and Chicago, have added more than a million people since 1890, an increase of nearly fifty per cent. The increase is directly related to the growth of commerce of the Great Lakes, which has doubled in the last five years. The tonnage capacity of vessels passing through the canal at Saint Saut Marie is now half as large again as that of all the vessels which enter and leave the port of New York, and two and a half times as great as the tonnage which passes through the Suez Canal. The great lakes certainly cannot be called "a waste of water." They are teeming with life and usefulness.

Newspaper headlines largely eliminate articles. Will this affect our language so as to make it conform with Latin, which had no articles? The song says "The Campbells are Coming." But the headline would say "Campbells are Coming." It is evident that clearness is sacrificed in this case to brevity. But in many cases, articles can be eliminated without injuring the sense. The headline and the telegram write continually practice the art of cutting out articles. Will this habit gradually influence the majority to do without articles? And will the language be improved by such change? Our forefathers used to decline the article. With them it had gender and number as well as case. The feminine of "chief" was "chieftess," and the neuter "chief." Long ago English-speaking people declined to decline "the," and "a" man and "a" woman have come to look alike, while the same article is made to serve for singular and plural. But the end of "the" is not yet. Possibly we shall always have to use an occasional article. The poets will certainly not give the article up willingly. What kind of poetry would "telegram and headline English" make?

Attempts to break the marriage bond after they have been tied but a few hours have been very frequent of late. Especially have the very young married couples shown dissatisfaction with their new condition almost as soon as it has been assumed. In many of these cases, a longer trial might have developed the fact that the parties to the contract were well enough fitted for each other. He who can suggest a method by which hostages, so to speak, can be given to Cupid for the greater permanence of the marital relation will do a service to the race. One reader says that the engagement ring is such a hostage. But it is usually of too little value. Besides, it is in the hands, or rather on the finger, of an interested person, and the man is without a hostage of any kind. There might be some sort of forfeit, placed in the custody of a third party, just as a wager is. Or the parties might be bound in some way, as those who quarrel are bound by a court to keep the peace. With a sufficient forfeit or penalty, young couples might be expected to wait until their minds were actually made up, instead of rushing into wedlock and then attempting to rush out of it again at once.

A contributor to a popular magazine says there is need of a combined effort on the part of the public to discourage idleness and idleness. Of late it has been the increasing fashion for guests at social dinners to offer so much

intellectual reasoning that it has become a nuisance to people of wholesome intellectual tastes, and there is a call for less spice and more food of a real sort. In other words, the salt, for a while, at least, is below par. It has lost its savor, or, what is the same thing, the public has lost its relish. Fiction one has an excess of brilliant, witty conversation. It becomes monotonous in the extreme and the reader sighs for the refreshment of a single homely, commonplace expression. When, added to this, the conversation at social dinners is limited to humorous stories, well-prepared wit and pliant remarks, the whole soon becomes a bore and one prays for a respite. As the contributor truly says: "A monotony of the uncommon is more tiresome than a monotony of the commonplace." "Guides to Conduct at Social Dinners" are sadly needed when one has no innate sense of the fitness of things. But those published of late have all accented the need of pleasant, vivacity and brilliancy. So faithfully have these hints been carried out that the tinselled conversation is now threatened with the banishment it deserves.

The ideal horse that can trot a mile in two minutes seems to be not far away. Every time a fraction of a second is knocked off from a trotter's time the two-minute horse comes nearer. The Abbott, a 7-year-old gelding, trotted a mile in the unprecedented time of 2:02.74. The fastest previous time on any track was made in 1894 by Alexander, who trotted a mile in 2:03.74. The Abbott is comparatively a young horse. The great trotters of the past made their best time when they were old, as the age of a horse is counted. Florida Temple, Jay Eye See, Goldsmith Maid, Rarus and other queens and kings of the turf did not show their best speed until after they had reached ten or twelve years of age. The reason why trotting horses do not make their best time until ripe in years is obvious. A very fast trot is an artificial gait. Any green horse, if pressed to a fast trot, "breaks" and begins to gallop. The expert trainers of the fast trotters show their skill in teaching the horse to maintain the trotting gait without "breaking" into a running gait. The ablest teachers and the most teachable horses have accomplished this result. It is a gift in the teacher and in the scholar. The mind of the man must move in sympathetic accord with the receptive instinct of the horse. By this method the greatest results are produced. But it is a task of years for the trainer and the animal. That is why aged horses are "aged" is a technical word meaning a horse out of its first youth—alone have made the fastest time on the trotting turf. A running gait is as natural to the horse as to all other animals making their greatest speed. Young horses run faster than old horses. The spur of youth and ambition animates them. They do their best under their native impulses. They need no education to develop their highest capacity, for when they reach the age of ten or twelve years, and not be overtrained in the meantime, he might become an ideal two-minute horse. It must be remembered that few horses can run a mile in less than two minutes. The best racers have made their mile in about a minute and forty seconds. When we reflect how short a second of time is, only a tick of a watch, we can appreciate the remarkable effect of animal culture in educating a horse to trot a mile in only a few seconds more than the fastest running horse has shown in speed.

"MARKS, THE LAWYER."
Original of Harriet Beecher Stowe's Famous Character.
Judge Abraham Marks, the original of Harriet Beecher Stowe's character in "Uncle Tom's Cabin," is quite ill in St. Peter's hospital, Brooklyn, at the age of 87. Judge Marks was hardly the man described by Mrs. Stowe in her famous book. Quite the reverse, in fact, for he was a warm friend of



Henry Ward Beecher. Uncle Tom's creator used only his name, and did so at the suggestion of her reverend brother, offered in a moment of merriment. But the name stuck, and the judge's friends have never since called him in any fashion of speech except "Marks, the lawyer." Judge Marks is a courteous, learned, old-style gentleman, with a heart as tender as that of the fictional Marks was hard. He came from Virginia to New York in 1832, was a reporter on the old Star, and afterward studied law. He laid away a competence for his old age.



Where is my brother, I wonder?
Norway a Healthy Country.
The only European country which has a lower death rate than England is Norway.
Many a man keeps his neighbor from getting by locking his door.

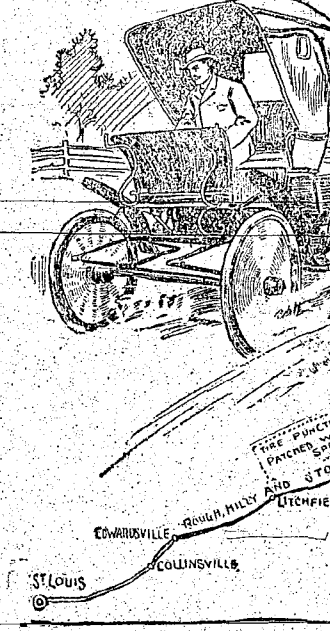
LONG DRIVE ON AUTO.

TO CHICAGO FROM ST. LOUIS IN THIRTY-SIX HOURS.

Roads Were Rough and Routes Were Strange—Mud, Sand, and Many Turns Retarded Speed of Horseless Carriage—Due Tire Punctured.

John L. French, of St. Louis, is the first man to make a trip from St. Louis to Chicago on an automobile. He made the distance of 450 miles in thirty-six hours, notwithstanding the fact that he encountered bad roads and was frequently retarded by following wrong directions. He traveled without a chart and did not try to choose the most direct route. He made the journey to prove that the horseless carriage could be used satisfactorily on the dirt roads of the country, and that it could be depended on to climb hills and to wheel through deep mud.

The automobile in which the long drive was made is of phantom pattern and weighs 1,000 pounds. It consumed eighteen gallons of gasoline at a cost of



FROM ST. LOUIS TO CHICAGO IN AN AUTOMOBILE.

\$2 for the trip. The average speed was twelve and a half miles an hour, and the only accident was the puncturing of a tire. It was Mr. French's first intention to go only as far as Springfield, but when he heard of the international race meet in Chicago he went on to that city, where he took medals in the three classes in which he competed.

"When I left St. Louis I decided to take the roads as they came," said Mr. French, when asked after his arrival in Chicago. "The highways and byways of Illinois I found a perfect labyrinth. The persons whom I met on the journey, and from which I humbly inquired the best route to Chicago, so often misled me that I lost much time. On the way to the section divisions, the roads are short and I found that I had to turn a corner every ten minutes. As the speed of the automobile had to be decreased in order to make each turn, I could not cover as great a distance as I had been on a straight road. I am sure that I could make a trip in which better time if I were to repeat it, as I know the route now. And, by the way, I think I happened on the best roads, and I shall take the same route when I next make the journey."

Fifty Miles on Wrong Roads.
Leaving St. Louis at 8 o'clock in the morning, I spent the night at Dixon, eighty-five miles away. I ran 125 miles during the day, but lost fifty miles by going out of my way—according to directions given me by persons of whom I asked information. I took luncheon at Stanton. Near Litchfield I had a tire punctured, and I had a bad time until I reached Dixon. The people had never seen an automobile, and my machine created a great deal of excitement. Men, women and children rushed out of the houses to look at the horseless carriage. I was surprised when I saw the astonishment with which the automobile was examined. Even the horses were amazed, and many times I was compelled to stop my vehicle in order to prevent run-aways. The dogs barked at me, but they fled in terror when the machine whizzed by them.

At Dixon I patched the punctured tire with rope and went on to Springfield. After leaving Dixon the roads were much improved for a long distance. In Springfield I had the tire mended, and then I decided to go on to Chicago. From Middleton to San Jose the roads were good. At Pekin I wheeled into deep sand as far as Chillicothe. Near Peoria I was compelled to get out and push my machine. From Chillicothe to Henry the roads were fine. The next morning I had a splendid drive to Seneca. I ran into a heavy storm at Minooka, and the trip for the remainder of the way into Chicago was through mud, in some places six inches deep.

Mr. French believes that before many years the automobile will be as common as the bicycle, and that the summer trip on the horseless carriage will be a popular and fashionable recreation. Maps of the best routes will be indispensable, however, for the amount of information that he gathered concerning routes, roads, distances, and towns was varied. He found sand more of an obstacle than mud, and encountered no difficulties in ascending steep hills. With the general use of the automobile will come an ideal condition for farmers, inasmuch as the popularity of the horseless carriage will compel more attention being paid to the smoothness of country roads.

HOW JELLY FISH EMIGRATE.
One Investigator Says They Climb Mountains and Cross Deserts.
The problem of how the jellyfish get into the dumping slugs into insignificant beside that of the jellyfish, the emigrants and Lake Tanganyika; but J. E. S. Moore, who has just come back from Central Africa, believes he has discovered how the fish from the

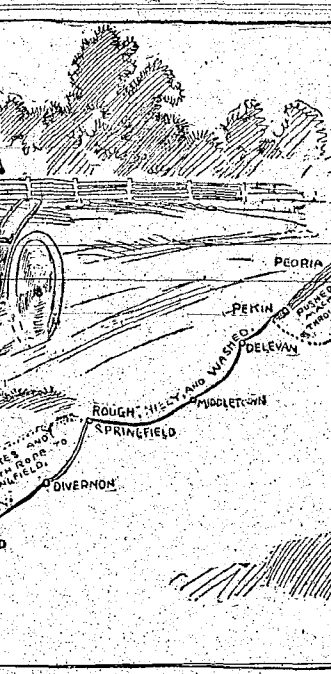
LONG DRIVE ON AUTO.

sea got into the lake in the middle of the continent.

Mr. Moore is one of the young men at the Royal College of Science, South Kensington, England. He was leader of an expedition largely subsidized by the Royal Geographical Society, and after a year's march of over 2,000 miles from Zambesi to Uganda he has come back with hundreds of specimens and several important additions to the knowledge of Central Africa.

Mr. Moore and the twenty Ujiji boys who accompanied him lived on goats during the ascent and descent, driving the goats and killing them when food was wanted. The Ujiji boys were so struck with the phenomenon of ice that they tried to carry bits down to Ujiji. The tropical sun nearly boiled the ice on the way.

Between Tanganyika and Lake Albert Edward is a lake called Kivu. The best atlas published gives it as about one-tenth the size of Albert Edward. Mr. Moore, who was accompanied by Malcolm Ferguson, an English geologist and geographer, found that Kivu is larger than Albert Edward. The north end of Tanganyika was found to be fifty miles westward of its ascribed position.



FROM ST. LOUIS TO CHICAGO IN AN AUTOMOBILE.

The primary object of the expedition was to dredge and sound the lakes, with reference to the marine forms which Mr. Moore found there four years ago. The question was whether the jellyfish and crustaceans originally got into Tanganyika by way of the Nile or the Congo. Having determined that these marine species are to be found in none of the lakes north of Tanganyika, Mr. Moore believes that Tanganyika was once joined to the sea by way of a great basin in the Congo state.

When Tanganyika was left high, it not only in the center of Africa, the lowest and most fertile of the sea remained behind, and their descendants are flourishing to-day. They have been there many thousands of years, for fossils they resemble are to be found below the chalk level.

FEATS IN STREET TRAFFIC.

Hauling Pine Logs More than Fifty Feet Long Through Chicago.

The greatest feat to be seen in street traffic in Chicago is the handling and transportation of the loads of Norway pine logs designed for use as piles in building foundations. The trunks of these pine trees are of such great length that the average passer-by on the street often wonders how in the world the load of piles ever turns a corner.

It is not an uncommon sight to see a knot of people collected at a street corner watching the approach and skillful turning of the long wagon with its load of three or four piles. Turning

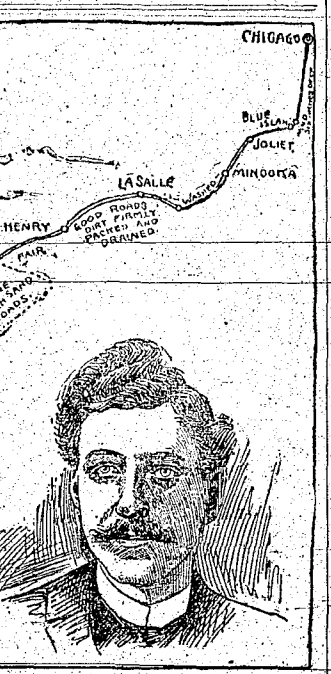
the corner and entering another street at right angles is such a difficult feat that as a rule the piles are taken through the streets at night when there is no traffic to interfere. Recently, however, loads of them have been driven through the heart of the city by day. Naturally during business hours taking them through the streets is attended with far greater difficulties than at night. When corners are turned the long poles, as they are transported in an angling direction from one street to another, practically blockade traffic. Often when going straight across a street a small blockade is caused, for the poles are so long and are carried so slowly that when they cut a thoroughfare all of the cross current of cars, wagons and carriages is held at a standstill for as much as a minute, sometimes more, and a minute is a much longer period of time in such a case than it seems in print.

are very simply constructed and are of great strength. The wheels are over five feet in diameter, and the two sets are placed the full length of the wagon, or about forty feet away from each other. The load moves slowly enough at the best, but when it approaches a corner where a turn is to be made the driver pulls up a little and goes still slower. Several rods before he reaches the corner he begins drawing up as closely as possible to the curb opposite to the direction in which he is about to turn, in order that he may have as great a space as possible for making the turn to prevent running the sides of the long, straight poles into the buildings.

POPULATION OF THE CAPITALS.

A Decrease, as at Albany, Since the Last Census Not the Rule.

The population of the capital cities of two States, New York and Nebraska, is less at present, according to the census reports, than ten years ago. Albany's present population, 34,000, shows a decline of 772 compared with 1890, and Lincoln's present population, 40,000, shows a decline of 14,985. This fact has suggested that State capitals throughout the United States may have



FROM ST. LOUIS TO CHICAGO IN AN AUTOMOBILE.

declined in population—such is not the case. This Providence, the capital of Rhode Island, has gained 23 per cent in population during the last ten years; Hartford, Conn., has increased from 53,000 to nearly 80,000, or 50 per cent; Trenton, N. J., has increased from 57,000 to 73,000, a gain of 27 per cent; and Columbus, Ohio, increased from 88,000 to 125,000, a gain of 42 per cent.

In fact, considering that the capitals of American States have been fixed chiefly with reference to their geographical situation and without reference to their facilities for business communication with other places, it is cause for surprise that American capitals should show so large an increase this year. Thus Indianapolis, the capital of Indiana, almost exclusively dependent upon railroad connections, has increased from 105,000 to nearly 170,000 population in ten years, a gain of more than 50 per cent, and 60 per cent greater than Cleveland's and 50 per cent greater than Cincinnati's. Des Moines, the capital of Iowa, has increased in ten years 24 per cent in population. Harrisburg, the capital of Pennsylvania, has increased 50 per cent. Denver, the capital of Colorado, shows a gain of 25 per cent; St. Paul, Minn., a gain of 23 per cent; and Salt Lake City, Utah, of 19 per cent. Richmond and Nashville, the capitals of Virginia and Tennessee, show a considerable gain in population, and Topeka, the capital of Kansas, shows 8 per cent increase, though census figures indicate some falling off in the population of that State. Trenton, the capital of New

Jersey, has gained more proportionately during the last ten years than Jersey City. New York Sun.

Should Avoid Certain Shades.
A famous Parisian dressmaker declares that blue and pink of any shade whatsoever are fatal to the beauty of a woman with red hair. He refuses pointblank to use even the most fragrant touch of either color, no matter how earnestly his red-haired patrons may desire them, and tells them that deep red hair but underlying fineness that only black and white in delicate combination, soft, warm browns and delicate purples are permitted to them. Another Paris dressmaker says that there is a touch of green in every woman's coloring, and that he makes it a point to discover it and to bring that special shade into the finishing of the gown. He also adds a touch of white to every costume that issues from his atelier, claiming that all colors are improved by its contrasted effect.

The man who is unable to find his match may have to go to bed in the dark.

SCHREIBER STOLE A FORTUNE.

Elizabethport Bank Clerk Squandered \$40,000 to Please a Woman.

Elizabethport, N. J., furnishes a startling case of a young man who, fascinated by the glamour of the wild life in which women, wine and horses are the principal features, stole from his employers to meet the expenses of his fast living. William Schreiber, a bank clerk, became a fugitive from justice, his aged mother was placed at death's door as a result of the shock, and the directors of the bank where he was employed must make good the amount he stole—\$100,000. A reward of \$5,000 was offered for his capture.

Schreiber is 24 years old and entered the Elizabethport Bank a few years ago. His attentiveness to his duties speedily gained him a good position. About two years ago he began to affect the airs of a man about town and was known as a good fellow. The bank directors suspected nothing, however, until he failed to return from his summer vacation and investigation showed the enormous extent of his defalcation. The detectives discovered the facts which constitute a remarkable story.

Much of Schreiber's stolen money went to the support of Mrs. Anna Hart, a belle of the New York Tenderloin. It is estimated that over \$40,000 was spent for jewelry, horses and carriages, dresses, etc., for this woman. She first met young Schreiber two years ago, and she has ever since, in the language of her class, "played him for a sucker." The young man became infatuated with her and spent thousands of dollars. There was high dlying, wine and dining, theaters for the woman and all her friends, horses and carriages and clothes and diamonds. Mrs. Hart introduced her Willie to all her set. His money but her on the top wave in the Tenderloin. Joe Vendig was one of her friends. She made the

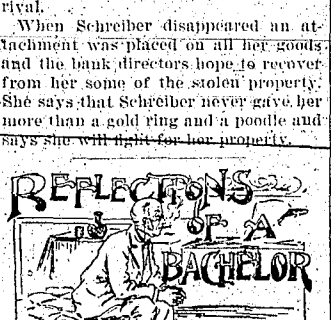


FROM ST. LOUIS TO CHICAGO IN AN AUTOMOBILE.

bookkeeper, and the bookmaker acquainted. It was a fine thing, the young Jerseyman who had worked for \$200 a week in Elizabethport thought, to know this friend and patron whose name was constantly in the newspapers, who knew all the prize fighters and gamblers in New York. "Circular Joe" was good to the boy, who had both money and sporting blood. They went around to the prize fights together. They bet on them together, and according to Joe they made money. They "bunched their bets," the youngster following the veteran's tips. Altogether, according to Vendig, they profited more than \$7,000 apiece. But Schreiber's share did not do him much good. He spent it on the woman who was leading him about by the nose and showing him high life in the Tenderloin.

While she was showing him life in the Tenderloin, he was doing his best to show her a little high life outside of it. Last fall he sent her down to the Lakewood Hotel, where her gowns and her jewels were just as resplendent as any that the swiftest of the swell could sport. Later nothing would do for the high-flying woman but she must needs go to the Paris Exposition. It cost her ardent Jersey financier a pang to have her go while he must stay to steal the wherewithal to pay for the trip, but he did not deny her. She went and he remained. About the first of August she returned, gorgeous beyond compare with new Paris raiment. She went through the Tenderloin with a splurge that rent the heart of every jealous rival.

When Schreiber disappeared an attachment was placed on all her goods and the bank directors hope to recover from her some of the stolen property. She says that Schreiber never gave her more than a gold ring and a pocket watch, and she will fight for her property.



FROM ST. LOUIS TO CHICAGO IN AN AUTOMOBILE.

Didn't Follow Directions. Indignant patron—You advertise to cure consumption, don't you? Dr. Quick—Yes, sir; I never fail when my instructions are followed. Indignant Patron—My son took your medicine for a year and then died. Dr. Quick—My instructions were not followed; I told him to take it for two years.—Titt-Bits.

FLASHES OF FUN.

To Hide It. Hewitt: What are you raising whiskers for? Jewett—Well, I don't mind telling you that I am wearing a necktie my wife gave me.—Bazar.

"I've got the best of the old rail-way company for once in my life." "How is that, Pat?" "I've got a return ticket to London, and—in a whisper—I ain't coming back."—Titt-Bits.

His liberal policy: "I believe in taking some things for granted." "Yes; when you lent me the novel you said was so delightful, I noticed the leaves were not cut."—Chicago Record.

"My parents may come between us," she faltered. "If they do," he exclaimed, "they must be pretty small." And he pressed her still closer to his manly breast.—Philadelphia Record.

His uncalculated apology: "He—You told your mother I was sorry for having made an idiot of myself at her dinner-party last night—what did she say?" She—Oh, she said she noticed nothing unusual, George.—Titt-Bits.

"So poor old Mr. Clabite is dead." "Yes, but he died happy." "Is that so?" "Yes. Almost his last words were that at last he was going to a place where golf wouldn't be the only burning question."—Harper's Monthly.

Recognized Him: Mrs. Casey (reading war news)—Wan soldier wor mor' wounded, and his last words wor "Gimie whisky." Mrs. Dolan (whose husband is at the front)—Hivin' him me fatherless children; that wor Pat.—Bazar.

"You say you were in three wars?" asked the judge of the colored prisoner. "Dat what I said, judge." "Name them?" "Well, sub, I wuz cook for de sojers in de war wid de Spanies, en den I bin married for times."—Atlanta Constitution.

First Parrot—Say, that girl has been to England since she was here. Second Parrot—What makes you think so? First Parrot—Why, she used to say: "Polly, want a cracker," and now she says: "Polly, want a biscuit."—Indianapolis Journal.

Johnny's current history: The teacher asked the scholars to write a sentence in which the word "chaste" was used. Johnny Wise, who keeps posted on current events, wrote: "Aguiinaldo is the most chaste man there is."—Baltimore American.

Opportunity provided: "It's no wonder those Japanese troops cover themselves with glory." "What do you mean?" "Why, the other foreign commanders are polite enough to let them do all the dangerous work."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Sally de Witt—That's Mrs. Allie Monaghan. She has been married and divorced five times. Noel Little—How remarkable for one so young in appearance! Her matrimonial reigns must have been very short. Sally de Witt—Mere showers.—Brooklyn Life.

No money in it: This comes from making love to the daughter of a genius. "What is the trouble, Tom?" "Why, her father has just invented a parlor clock that sounds an alarm at 10 o'clock, turns out the gas, and opens the front door by a wire spring."—Chicago News.

Jackson—See here, Jimson, that confounded dog of yours kept up a continual howl under my window till 3 o'clock this morning. Jimson (firmly)—It wasn't my dog, sir. Jackson—I'm glad to hear that, old man, because I hated to ask you to bury the body; to whom did you sell him?—Life.

A Slim Excuse—A Connecticut girl fell from her bicycle and hurt her knee. When they examined the injury in the drug store they found she had on three pairs of stockings—golf, plain white, and the every-day sort. No doubt her excuse for wearing all that hosiery was a thin one.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Gratitude: Young Lady—Give me one yard of—why, haven't I seen you before? Dry-Goods Clerk—Oh, Maud, can you have forgotten me? I saved your life at the seaside last summer. Young Lady (warmly)—Why, of course you did! You may give me two yards of this ribbon, please.—Boston Journal.

Building a Reputation: Sitter (from Hawville)—What's this picture back of me? Photographer—That is a painting of the Hotel de Ville, Paris. It makes a nice background for a photograph supposed to be taken out of doors. Sitter—It's all right. Wait till I get out my toothpick. Now go ahead.—Chicago Tribune.

Didn't Follow Directions. Indignant patron—You advertise to cure consumption, don't you? Dr. Quick—Yes, sir; I never fail when my instructions are followed. Indignant Patron—My son took your medicine for a year and then died. Dr. Quick—My instructions were not followed; I told him to take it for two years.—Titt-Bits.

The Chinese minister had just been to see the Secretary of State. "What was the result of the conference between Mr. Wu and Mr. Hay?" asked a gentleman. "The general uncertainty of Chinese news makes it difficult to say," was the answer; "I have not yet ascertained whether Mr. Hay got woodier or whether Mr. Wu got hazier."—Washington Star.

A Slight Correction: Miss Lakeside—Goodness! How tanned you are. You've been in the sun, haven't you? Miss Presseye (of Boston)—Most assuredly not. There are no means, as yet, of transporting one's self to that spot. I have been merely basking in the benign which percolated through the circumambient atmosphere of Atlantic City.—Philadelphia Press.

Extraordinary Township. The most extraordinary township in England is that of Skiddaw, in Cumberland. It contains but one house, the occupier of which is unable to exercise the privilege of voting, because there is no overseer to prepare a voters' list, and no church or other place of worship or assembly on which to publish one.